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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXIII NO. 2 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1945 — Price: 2 Annas

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"CONGRESS NEITHER AT PEACE NOR AT WAR WITH GOVT."

Sarojini Says No Credence Should Be Given To Reports Of Move For Sttlement

CALCUTTA, January 2: It is all rubbish", remarked Mrs. Sarojini Naidu when her attion was drawn by the "United Press" to a report of peace recast between the Congress and the Government of India. "e Congress is neither at war nor at peace with the Governme of India", added Mrs. Naidu.

"Though I have no authrity to speak on behalf of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, I think no edence should be given to such reports."

Asked about her health rs. Naidu said: "I am keeping very bad now a days. I am ving fever along with cough."

Mrs. Naidu told the "ited Press" she would be leaving for Madras on January 12.

WHY RIVALRY BETWEE HINDI AND URDU, ASK MRS. NAIDU

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding er the thirtieth death anniversary of Hali, the great Urdu poet, said at in his poems was a picture of w great a united India could be.

"Hali", she said, "had a prophe vision. He realised that literare could not be the language of the w, kings, princes and the law courts understood that there was in dia need for political reform, for un."

She continued: "Languages are there to express the finer though of human beings. That thought revealed in the most beautiful hutimplest words of Hali. He wrote a language which every village man could understand.

Mrs. Naidu said she could nounderstand how Hindi and Urdu uld be rivals. "Urdu is the child ofindi—can a child be a matricide?she asked.

Don't Misunderstand Gandhji, Says Bardoloi

GAUHATI, Jan 2

Apropos of the advice of Mahma Gandhi to the Assamese peop over the land and immigration policpursued by the Government of Assa to the effect that the people ould fight it non-violently or violentl if necessary, in case the policy isnational, Sjt. Gopinath Bordoloi ex-Premier, has issued the follows statement explaining the full nplication of the advice:—

"In order to remove any misunderstanding which may have been eated by Gandhiji's advice to the Assamese on the subject of aggrsion of the Bengali Muslim immigants in forcibly occupying land meant for the indigenous people resulting in some cases in the driving out of the innocent tribal and local people from the villages. I desire to point out that what Gandhiji said four months ago regarding the subject is only in consonance with his general attitude towards cowardice, viz., that when one is not strong enough to defend himself non-violently, he may do so violently. The instruction of Gandhiji, therefore, contains nothing new. I have felt it necessary to explain this so that there may not be any misunderstanding in any mind when the parties concerned with the problem are engaged in coming to an understanding over this important issue.

"I hope the country will correctly assess Gandhiji in this particular instruction as in all other statements and will not subject this greatest man of the world to mischievous and underground propaganda."—United Press.

No Spoon-feeding For Indians, Says Giri

MADRAS, Jan. 2: The view that only through a "treaty of alliance" based on a spirit of absolute equality can Britain achieve real friendship with India, was expressed by Mr. V. V. Giri, former Congress Minister and Labour leader, in a statement to the "Associated Press". He remarked: "Mere clay horse schemes to spoonfeed the Indians and bypass the main issue will not deceive anyone, nor can the British continually keep us on a diet of deferred hopes."

He added: "Mr. Churchill must realise the fact that continued repression can never kill the 'soul of India' which demands undiluted political and economic freedom and will on the other hand embitter feelings and create false issues defying solution."

Referring to his release Mr. Giri said: "Release of individual leaders or workers is no satisfaction to anyone much less does it lead us towards a solution of the deadlock in India. The immediate and unconditional release of the Working Committee members, who alone can deliver the goods, will, to some extent, lead to the solution of the Indian problem. The sacrifices of thousands will not go in vain for the trend of world opinion is definitely in our favour."

Mr. Giri added: "England lost many opportunities to deal justly and honestly with India. Professions of goodwill do not carry any weight, much less do the homilies of Lord Wavell and others."—A. P.

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Festival Cricket

NAYUDU'S XII SCORE 321 IN FIRST INNINGS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2

In the second day's play of the Festival Cricket match in celebration of Col. Nayudu's golden jubilee, Nayudu's XII were all out for 321 in their first innings.

When stumps were drawn for the day, Basu's XII were 80 for five wickets.

Scores:—

C. K. NAYUDU'S XII—1st Innings.

K V Bhandarkar c N Chowdhury b M Sen 12; D Dey c A Deb b M Sen 3; Mustaq Ali c Jayawickereme b S Bannerjee 1; C T Sarwate l.b.w. b N Chatterjee 98; C K Nayudu c A Deb b M Sen 11; B B Nimbalkar b S Bannerjee 29; C S Nayudu c N Chatterjee b Jayawickereme 3; J N Bhaya c N Chatterjee b S Bannerjee 84; H Gaekwad c M Sen b N Chatterjee 40; A Mukherjee b Jayawickereme 18; A Hazra c N Chowdhury b Jayawickeereme 6; S Roy Chowdhury not out 0; Extras 16; Total 321.

J. N. BASU'S XII—1st Innings .. 437

SECOND INNINGS

M Sen c A Mukherjee b C S Nayudu 30; S Deb b Sarwate 16; Sathasivam batting 24; R Mitter c Sarwate b C S Nayudu 0; N Chatterjee l.b.w. b Sarwate 3; S Dutt c and b C S Nayudu 0; Extras 7; Total (for five wickets) 80.

BOMBAY BEATS W.I.S.C.A. IN RANJI MATCH

In less than two hours' play on Monday, W.I.S.C.A. were dismissed at the Brabourne Stadium for 92 in their second innings against Bombay in the Ranji Trophy match. Bombay won by an innings and 312 runs. Bombay will now meet Baroda in the West Zone final.

Scores: W.I.S.C.A.: 188 and 92.

Bombay: 1st innings (declared for 6 wkts.) 592.

****

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

Previous Closing	22.07
Today's Opening	22.08
Difference	+01
Today's Closing	22.08
Difference	+01

****

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices.

General Motors dol. 64.

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 29-1/4

United States Steel Common dol 60-1/4

Preference unquoted.—Reuter.

(Left) Prof. Humayun Kabir, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, ex-Mayor of Karachi) and Mr. M. R. Masani (ex-Mayor of Bombay) snapped at the 8th Session of the All-India Students' Conference held in Bombay. (Right) View of a Section of the Conference.

STUDENTS ENDORSE CONGRESS LEAD

Govt. Accused Of Side-Tracking Freedom Demand

The All-India Students' Conference concluded its session on Monday night in Bombay after passing resolutions dealing with almost all the important national and international problems.

The main resolution declared that the callous indifference of the authorities in dealing with the manthe continued incarceration of made famine of Bengal and the national leaders was proof positive to show that the policy of the Congress as formulated in the 'Quit India' resolution of August 8, 1942, was the only course of action to be adopted and implemented by every self-respecting Indian. The British Government was accused of trying to sidetrack the main issue of complete independence by floating post-war schemes.

Other resolutions re-naming the organisation as the 'All-India Students' Congress', endorsing the action of the Congress in eliminating communism elements, chartering the students demands, and touching the communal problem were passed. It was also decided to suitably commemorate the heroic life of the late Hemu Kalyani and Rajnarayan Misra who were executed in connection with the August disturbances.

UNDERGROUND BATTLES IN BUDAPEST

Red Army Hunt For German Garrison Of Hungarian Capital

MOSCOW, Jan. 2: From Reuter's Special Correspondent: German resistance in Budapest was today stretched to snapping point as the Russians attacked with a new series of spearheads aimed at converging on the centre of the city and chopping the garrison into segments. An underground battle is today raging in the Hungaran capital as the Russians zigzag their way deeper into the city in a yard-by-yard struggle.

Faced by Soviet masters of the air and the fact that almost every movement they make is observable from Russian hill positions overlooking Buda, the German garrison has gone underground and are giving in hundreds of cellars and basements linked by holes through walls and narrow trenches cutting across gardens and parks. Bloody hand-to-hand clashes are now going on through these modern catacombs as the Russians push forward under as well as along the streets.

Explosions resound through Budapest in rapid succession as smoke streams up from burning streets. The Red Army is confident of smashing the garrison in a short time.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In Czechoslovakia the Red Army is today breaking into the streets of Lucenec and the fall of this important railway junction on the flank of the principal German group in Slovakia is believed to be imminent.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Doctor Jahos Gyoengoesy, leader of the Hungarian Armistice Delegation in Moscow, expects the armistice to be signed with the fall of Budapest. He said that after signing the armistice the Provisional Government would move into Budapest. The delegation has full powers to negotiate the armistice in joint talks with the Allied representatives in Moscow.—Reuter.

ROMAIN ROLLAND DEAD

Famous French Writer

PARIS, January 1: M. Romain Rolland, the noted French writer and critic, died on Saturday at Vezelay, the Paris radio said today.

Born on January 29, 1866, at Clamecy and educated at Paris and Roene. Romain Rolland lectured on history of art at the Sorbonne. From 1889-91 he was a member of the French School in Rome, in 1892 went with an archaeological expedition to Italy, and in 1895 was appointed Professor of the History of Art at the Ecole Normale Superieure, later occupying the same position at Sorbonne 1903-10, where he introduced the study of the History of Music. His "History of the Opera in Europe" is considered to be an authoritative book on the subject. His most famous work, however, is the romance of "Jean Christophe," the biography of a German musician, one of the most remarkable productions of the present day. He was also a novelist, dramatist, critic, socialist and pacifist and won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1916.

He wrote biographies of Beethoven, Michael Angelo, Tolstov, Handel, Mahatma Gandhi, Ramakrishna and Vivekananda.

On October 19, 1944, M. Rolland was reported by the German News Agency to have died in France in a concentration camp. This was later denied.

SAPRU COMMITTEE'S NEW QUESTIONNAIRE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

The "United Press" learns that Dewan Bahadur Rainaswami, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamallai University, has been invited to join the Sapru Conciliation Committee. Dewan Bahadur Ratnaswami, is a Roman Catholic Christian.

The new questionnaire and the circular letter inviting memoranda have been printed and are being sent to about fifty to sixty organisations and about 200 phominent politicians and individuals with a request of replies to be sent before February 7.

Mr. K. Santhanam, Joint Secretary of the Committee, is leaving for Allahabad on January 5 to meet Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and will issue a circular from there. No replies appear to have been yet received from Nowab Allahbaksh Tiwana and others who are invited to join the Committee. United Press.

MAHARASHTRA KISAN CONFERENCE

The First session of the Maharashtra Provincial Kisan Conference will be held on January 7, at Titvala in Thana District. Mr. Tejasingh Swatantra, the Punjab Kisan leader will preside. A Soviet agricultural exhibition will be held on January 6, 7 and 8.

ALL-INDORE MILLS CLOSE DUE TO COAL SHORTAGE

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2: All the seven textile mills in the city have been closed owing to shortage of coal, says a message received here from Indore. About 60,000 workers have been rendered idle as a result of the closing down of the mills.—United Press.

OPPOSE DRAFT HINDU CODE

Pandit Malaviya Ranged Against

BENARES, Jan. 1: Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, speaking in Hindi at the "Sankirtan Sammelan" yesterday evening, deplored the country-wide scarcity of milk and appealed for common and free pastures and prevention of cow-slaughter.

Referring to the proposed codification of Hindu Law, Pandit Malaviya observed that the Government's attempt to break the promise of noninterference in religion was unfair. Pandit Malaviya appealed to Hindus to oppose the Draft Hindu Code by all means.

Organisers of the Sammelan took signatures of thousands of Hindus appealing to the Government to drop the Draft Hindu Code.—A. P.

BIG THREE TO MEET "SOME TIME SOON"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2: President Roosevelt told Congressional leaders that he would meet Mr. Churchill and Marshal Stalin "some time soon".—Reuter.

Yavly Riot Case Accused Set At Liberty

NAGPUR, Jan. 2: Thirty-eight accused in the Yavly Riot Case have been ordered to be set at liberty as the result of the judgment by a Full Bench of the Nagpur High Court consisting of Justice Sir F. Grille, Mr. Justice M. B. Niyogi and Mr. Justice W. R. Puranik. The majority of the Judges set aside the conviction of all the 38 accused on a charge of assault on a public servant but upheld the conviction in respect of rioting. Their lordships reduced the period of imprisonment in respect of the second offence to the period of imprisonment already undergone.

The case arose out of the August 1942 disturbances.

R.A.F. BREACHES DORTMUND-EMS CANAL

LONDON, Jan. 2: A large breach was made in the embankment of the Dortmund-Ems canal near Ladbergen, when R.A.F. LANCASTERS attacked this waterway for the fourth time in daylight yesterday, said the Air Ministry Communique today.

The communique said that large fires and explosions were caused during the night attacks on Minsterstein benzol plant near Dortmund and marshalling yards at Vohwinkel in the Ruhr. Eight planes are missing from yesterday's operations, which also included night attacks on Hanover and Hanau, low-level attack on German rail tunnels and intruder raids.—Reuter.

France Joins United Nations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1

In a ceremony at the State Department, France to-day became the 36th nation to sign the declaration by the United Nations.

AMBALA, Jan. 2: Arriving by plane and continuing on horseback, the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Claude Auchinleck, carried out a full day of inspections and visits in the Ambala District.

NO SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS WITHOUT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Bhatnagar's Plea For Organised Research

NAGPUR, Jan. 2.

"It is obvious that the best and quickest way to bring about national development in India is to have a National Government of representatives of the people", said Sir S. S. Bhatnagar in the course of his presidential address read on his behalf at the 32nd session of the Indian Science Congress which commenced here this afternoon.

Mr. S. N. Bose Professor of Physics, Dacca University, presided in the absence of Sir Shanti Swarup and read out the address. About 300 delegates from all parts of India attended.

Referring to legislation on scientific and technical progress Sir Shanti Swarup said that members of the Council of State and the Assembly could well form such an organisation as Parliamentary and Scientific Committee. This would keep them in touch with all problems of current interest. This would lead them to appreciate the special role of the men of science in modern society.

Concluding, Sir Shanti Swarup said: "If Indian industry has to rise—as rise it must—to proper stature in time, it must begin to devote more attention to expenditure on research. The newly started industrial units of India should join together and Government should subsidise the industrial organisations so that they may blossom forth into hopeful industries of future India. We must work hard to get the small and big industries of India research-minded so that they may gain knowledge and strength to produce goods of the best quality."—United Press.

Allied Advance In Burma Continues

KANDY, Jan. 2: Following is today's S.-E.A.C. communique: A strong force of heavy bombers yesterday successfully attacked bridges on the Burma-Siam railway.

Fourteenth Army: Our advance on the Shwegyin-Yen Road continues and our troops are also reported at Kabo on the Mu river, approximately 11 miles east of Kaduma.

Fifteenth Indian Corps: Our positions in the Naleik area, 11 miles east of Kayaukkaw, were shelled by the enemy during darkness. Elsewhere our troops engaged in successful patrol action.

British troops of the 14th Army celebrated New Year's eve by capturing intact the Kabo weir controlling the water supply to the Shwebo plain. This ensures the provision of water for our advance over the Shwebo plain towards Mandalay. It will also ensure the maintenance of local supplies and irrigation for next year's rice crop which in normal years covers 300,000 acres of paddy.

New Year Night Raid On Tokyo

LONDON, Jan 2: The German Overseas News Agency to-day quoted a Tokyo despatch saying that three American "Superforts" appeared over Tokyo between 10 p.m. and 4 a. m. during New Year's night and dropped incendiary bombs. "Small fires were caused which were quickly extinguished. The damage was not great", the despatch said.—Reuter.

GILDER EXAMINES MAHATMA

"Gandhiji Recovering Very Slowly And Still Requires Undisturbed Rest"

WARDHA, January 2: Dr. M. D. D. Gilder arrived here this morning and examined Gandhiji.

The following bulletin on Gandhiji's health was issued this afternoon signed by Dr. Gilder and Dr. Sushila Nayar:

"Gandhiji had a good night and he was cheerful this morning. Cough is less and has got looser. He is recovering strength very slowly and still requires undisturbed rest. We have advised him not to let himself be disturbed by interviews or unnecessary correspondence yet awhile".

LITTLE FIGHTING IN ATHENS

Greeks To Form New Government

ATHENS, Jan. 2: Little fighting is taking place in Athens today. British forces have been reorganised and consolidated.

It is thought possible that the new Greek Government may be formed to-day.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent: British 25-pounders kept up harassing fire during night well outside the town on all main roads leading into Athens. R.A.F. yesterday destroyed 18 ELAS motor vehicles and damaged 10 in a north-western suburb.

Allied Mediterranean Communique on Tuesday said:—

There has been no major developments in Athens during the last 24 hours. In Piraeus clearing of sectors north-west of the harbour is progressing well. Recruiting for National Guard in Athens and Piraeus continues satisfactorily.

Elsewhere Greece the situation remains unchanged.

ON ITALIAN FRONT

Allied Headquarters, Mediterranean, Jan. 2:—

German artillery fire increased in intensity as the 5th Army forward troops tested defences in the Fiscallo Valley area—the scene of Kesselring's surprise attack last week.

On the 8th Army front, both sides patrolled actively along the river Senio bend south-west of Fusignano.

SOUVENIR TO INDIAN TROOPS.

After the Fourth Indian Division had occupied in Italy the historic town of Urbino, Raphael's birthplace, Indian troops repaired a water supply which the Germans had put out of action. The Mayor and the city fathers, as a mark of appreciation, presented the Division with a specially designed woodcut as a souvenior. The woodcut, which is reproduced in the "Daily Telegraph" to-day, shows the 15th Century Ducal Palace in the background.—Reuter.

George Formby Comes To India

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The ENSA has announced that George Formby is leaving by air about January 20 to spend one week with the Pai force playing at Baghdad and Tehran and then proceeding to Indian and S.E.A.C. for several months.

HURS KILL THREE VILLAGERS

NAWABSHAH, Jan 2: Two women and one man are reported to have been killed by a gang of Hurs at the village of Dhudan in Sinjhore Taluka yesterday.—A. P.

Western Front

Allies Retake Moircy

Third Army Men Enter Hubermont

S.H.A.E.F. (PARIS), Jan. 2.

General Patton's northward thrust has moved forward further two miles making a total advance of eight miles since it began at the week-end, writes Reuter's special correspondent.

Third Army men have entered the towns of Hubermont, six miles west of Bastogne and Bonnerue a mile west of Bastogne, and have recaptured Moircy which had fallen earlier to German blows against the Bastogne corridor.

Rundstedt is punching and jabbing all along the southern side of his salient to keep the Americans from maintaining the initiative and to prevent a concerted northward push. Two miles south-east of Hubermont, the town of Chenogne also fell to the Americans after heavy German counter-attacks had been crushed.

Reuter's special correspondent with the U.S. forces in Belgium, writes: An attack by 500 German infantry was repulsed this morning eight miles south-east of Bastogne. The American 26th Division which threw the Germans back then pressed forward and gained several hundred yards. Panzer units which have been holding the most westerly tip of the salient are now out of contact apart from rear-guards. All movemens now indicate that the Germans are rapidly readjusting their positions, possibly for a renewed assault.

General Eisenhower's 'communique' today added: "Allied artillery dispersed enemy patrols which again had been active across the river Maas in the area of Roermond. There has been increased enemy artillery fire in the area south of Duren.

"In the Ardennes salient Allied forces along the southern flank have reached points less than two miles south of Saint Hubert. Progress has been made north-east of Moircy. We entered Remagne and have taken Houmont and Chenogne."

STOP PRESS

ADMIRAL RAMSAY KILLED

S.H.A.E.F. (PARIS), Jan. 2: Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Allied Naval Commander-in-Chief for the invasion of Europe, was killed in a plane crash in France to-day.

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R

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*Children below two years in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District are now eligible to half the adult foodgrains ration (i.e. each such child will get a one unit foodgrains ration card) and all persons above 6 years are now eligible to full adult ration (i.e. each such person will get a two-units card).

Applications in the "W" form should be made at the Ward Rationing Office concerned, for children who are over six years and possess a one-unit foodgrains card and for children below 2 years. On the call date mentioned on the counterfoil, a two-unit card in the case of children above six years and a one-unit card in the case of children below two years will be given.

Both at the time of applying for and taking delivery of the cards, you must produce the foodgrains and kerosene (if any) cards of the head of the family and the foodgrains, sugar and milk cards, if any, held by any of the persons for whom the application is made.

Old cards will be cancelled and returned, which must be handed in at the shop from which rations are drawn on the cards.

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Besides these, many other respectable gentlemen and women of India and abroad have been charmed by his honest services.

CONSULT HIM TODAY OR WRITE TO:

HITLER HARANGUES "HERRENVOLK"

This Govt. Of Germany Shall Never Surrender, Says Nazi Fuehrer

LONDON, January 1.

"Only the turn of the year causes me to speak today," said Hitler, addressing the German people over the radio network at midnight (Sunday-Monday).

"Never did our enemies think that they were nearer victory than in August, 1944. The end of the war will not come before 1946, unless by a German victory, because Germany will never capitulate.

"We are going to destroy everybody who does not take part in the common effort for the country, or who makes himself a tool of the enemy. The year 1944 was one of the heaviest tribulations in this gigantic struggle."

Hitler finished speaking in less than half an hour.

Hitler, speaking from his headquarters, said: "German people and National Socialists, it is only the occasion of the New Year which makes me talk to you tonight for, otherwise during the past year, and especially after the events of July 20 I have devoted all my time to the task that I have set myself—the victorious prosecution of the fateful battle of our people. I have constantly acted in the sense of my declaration made on the historic occasion of the Reichstag session on September 1, 1939, when I said that in this fight Germany would never be forced to her knees either by armed force or by the pressure of time. I said then that November, 1918, would never recur in Germany."

Referring to forecasts about the defeat of Germany, Hitler said: "In two ways our enemies went about their insidious work. First, they fixed successive dates for our downfall. Secondly, they began to negotiate solutions to the political problems which would arise after the end of the war. Such propagandist manoeuvres will perhaps be swallowed by the masses in the democratic countries, who have no insight whatever, and it is amazing how long they will put up with them. One day, however, it must dawn even there, upon the believers, that all that is nothing but pure fake. The German people have become the most decisive factor of European history and so of world history, and will remain so.

REBUILDING WHAT IS CRUMBLING

"All that has been achieved by the National Socialist State has remained hidden to world opinion and will remain hidden, because its instruction is carried out by the Jews. In this country, we do not know the little clique of politicians and generals who, completely disregarding their own importance, try to make the world believe that they would be in a position to seize power and capitulate, as has happened in Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and elsewhere.

"We know from what has happened in the past what the Bolshevists and international Jews would do with the German people, if they could. The alternatives are life and freedom or death in bondage. Faced with such a fate, we are resolved to go to the limit. The world has got to know that this State will never capitulate. The assurance goes to everyone else who turns against the State or dares to lift his hands against us, that he will be annihilated.

"The entire German people know what fate is mapped out for them if they were to lose the war. They will not lose the war, they will win it. My countrymen, I know full well what this war demands from you. The Nazi State will bend all its efforts to rebuild in a few years everything that crumbles in ruins today. We will also pay greater heed to our social and cultural needs than has ever been possible before. Every State which cannot find its way to the new social order will go down in chaos. The age of liberalism is dead. In Europe, State after State is falling into chaos. The social order of outworn time must be replaced by the most valuable reality—people composed of the same blood and the same national characteristics and forged by experiences of long history.

NEW BATTALIONS FORMED

Millions of Germans have heeded my appeal. Millions from all walks of life, men and women, boys and girls as well as children, have taken to the shovel. Thousands of 'Volkssturm' battalions have been created and are still being formed. More and more new divisions have been created. People's artillery corps, mortar and assault gun brigades and tank units have been conjured up from nothing. Squadron upon squadron have been reformed and supplied with new machines. But above all, men and women in the German factories have unique achievements to their credit.

"A people who at the front and at home have realised such immeasurable achievement and suffered so frightfully and continue to suffer, will emerge from this ordeal of fire stronger and firmer than ever before. I am making fewer speeches at the present time, because my work leaves me little time for talking, and because I believe that today I should use every hour for contemplating and planning how to increase the strength of resistance of our armies. My faith in the future has not been shaken. He whom Providence is testing with such grim tribulations is chosen for supreme blessing. My only preoccupation is to toil hard so that I can lead German people through this vale of misery. In this hour, I wish solemnly to vow before Almighty that in the New Year also we shall do our duty loyally and unflinchingly, imbued with the firm belief that the hour will strike when the palms of victory will go to him who is most worthy of them—the Greater German Reich."

Order Of Day To "Wehrmacht"

The German news agency reports that Hitler, in his New Year Order of the Dey to the "Wehrmacht," says: "The historic significance of the war in which we are engaged is today clear to the German people: A merciless struggle for existence, a fight for life and death. Bolshevism in the East and Jewish capitalism in the West are one and the same in their lust to annihilate. Free peoples are to be made slaves.

"Mr. Churchill declares that the whole of Eastern Germany is to be ceded to Poland, which would mean in reality to Soviet Russia, and this Eastern Germany comprises not only East Prussia and Danzig, but Pomerania and Silesia. He banishes population problems by expressing the hope that he may succeed by killing through the bomb terror yet another 6,000,000 or more German men, women and children. His protege, General de Gaulle, on the other hand, demands that Western Germany is to come under French sovereignty. This corresponds exactly to the declarations made by M. Stalin's Jewish companion, Mr. Ehrenburg. Here we have an aim which, we find, the American Minister, the Jew Morgenthau, has made in his post-war plan.

"For more than five years, we have now engaged in this battle for our existence. Its demands may become perhaps yet harder in the sixth year of the war, but despite this it has passed its climax. In the coming year, too, we will ward off the enemy's attacks and in the end we shall break him by our counterstrokes.

"If we have not been spared severe reverses in this struggle which will determine the fate not only of Germany but of all Europe, then the fault does not lie with the German people and its "Wehrmacht", but with our allies in Europe. It was one clear road of treachery. All this had several repercussions on our political and military strategy. On top of all that, there came last year a stab in the back by criminals at home who, it is true, were knocked down in a couple of hours and have since been liquidated ruthlessly. Yet July 20 has nevertheless brought about at the fronts sad military consequences. After July 20, more than ever, I have lived only for the preparation, sooner or later, to be able to reverse our purely defensive warfare and go over to the offensive. World powers have for years made vain efforts to encompass the collapse of the German Reich.

PLANNED SCHEME

"This most densely peopled continent can only survive if all its energies are used in a planned scheme and if egoistic instincts are utterly suppressed. Only two leaders in Europe have ever honestly tackled this problem—Nazis in Germany and the Fascists in Italy. To what extent we have succeeded in the solution of these problems in Germany is best proved by the order which we enjoy even in the sixth year of the war and under heaviest burdens."

While the German radio spokesman was appealing for mad desperation rather than "order" just before Hitler spoke a powerful "ghost" voice interrupted shouting: "You want to destroy what remains of Germany. Are more millions to be slaughtered? Hitler means more death and destruction." The voice continued to interrupt while Hitler was speaking.

GOEBBELS'S "WARNING"

Dr. Goebbels, in his New Year's message to the German people over the German, radio, declared: "The end of 1944 finds mankind in a truly tragic situation. In this year, a tornado of misfortunes swept over Germany, each one of which would suffice to knock down any other nation.

"If the past year did not shake us, what in the world could take us off our feet?

"The German people and its leaders did not think of capitulating. On the contrary, Germany has recovered.

"The lights of the world flickered but they did not go out. We proved that our heroic people, forsaken by almost all their allies, and facing alone a world of enemies, were able to launch an offensive against the enemy in the West. This is not a miracle. It is our faith, our struggle and our labour brought to fruition. The German people today are living in an era in which all existing values are being re-assessed. They alone among all nations of this earth have at their helm a man who is equal to the times. Look abroad, cast your glance round the vast playfield of enemy politicians. You will not find one single personality who could stand comparison with our Fuehrer. He is the embodiment of our times. If Europe succeeds in saving its life, it will only be thanks to him. Others boast and promise the moon, and are united only by their devilish urge to destroy everything which they feel is superior to themselves.

"Let our enemies beware: the war will be decided only in its last round. The enemy will continue to pay with their lives as long as they fail to realise that the German people cannot be beaten.

"We enter the New Year determined. It will see the German people and its leaders masters of the situation."—Reuter.

GERMANY ORGANISING UNDERGROUND RESISTANCE

BRUSSELS, Jan. 1.

Reports from the Reich indicate that preliminary work for the establishment of widespread Resistance Movement to be led by Nazi formations after the defeat of Germany has now been concluded.

These reports state that the necessary orders have already been prepared and that the main defence areas will be organized in thickly wooded districts such as Thuringia, Black Forest, Bavarian forests and the Pomeranian lake districts and certain parts of Upper Bavaria.

Large subterranean caves built years ago at present being used as munition factories are said to have been heavily defended with outposts and minefields. These would be the Headquarters of the Resistance Movement.

Other centres would be set up in bombed towns. The ruins, it is stated, will provide valuable strong points. Observers of present day trends in the third Reich state that experience at Kiev and Odessa has shown that the Germans could hold out for a long time in such strongpoints. It is also pointed out that the average German soldier has had experience in guerilla and underground warfare in various parts of Europe.—Reuter.

Flu-Colds need this DIRECT relief

Nose clogged, throat sore, chest tight and achy . . . You've got a "flu-cold"! Bring help straight to those irritated air-passages—*quickly*. Rub Vicks VapoRub on throat, chest, and back. Its healing vapours, breathed in for hours, soothe irritation, check coughing. Like a poultice, VapoRub warms away chest tightness. This *double action* breaks up most colds overnight.

VICKS VAPORUB

THE BANK OF MORE, LTD.

ESTABLISHED
(Incorporated in MState)
Liability of Members limited.

Authorised Capital	1,00,00,000	Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	40,00,000
Issued Capital	40,00,000	Reserve Fund	61,29,030

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Bombay Branch:—24-26, DALALEET, PORT.
EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN

D. S. MANDYAM, Branch Manager.
NARAYANA REDDY, General Manager.

IF Pro-phlac-tic

TOOTH BRUSHES ARE NOT AVAILABLE it means that your dealer is out of stock—*temporarily*, because war.

You may be assured that we are doing all that is possible to replenish stocks as well as the stocks of *all* dealers. If you please keep this in mind? If you do get your Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush *today*—you might get it *tomorrow*.

When you need a tooth brush ask for

Pro-phy-lac-tic

—they are *really* worth waiting for.

THE men behind the machines are the real soldiers of our industrial progress. Leaders may draw up plans for our economic betterment, but it is the men on the lathes, on the looms and on the turning machines who put those plans into action. We at the Delhi Cloth Mills and other associated factories have a regard for our craftsmen and are determined to see that the results of their labour achieve the greatest possible benefit.

To ensure that the goods they manufacture reach you who have need of them, we have opened our own DCM Stores in over fifty different places where household necessities are available to you direct from the factory. Today at our DCM Stores you can purchase sarees, shirtings, towels, sheets, furnishings and other fabrics, soap, vinegar and Daurala Sugars and confectionery.

Please leave enough for others!

So great is the demand at our DCM Stores that sometimes supplies are quickly sold out. Therefore, in the interests of others, *please do not buy more than your minimum requirements*, so that others may get what they need, too.

DELHI CLOTH & GENERAL MILLS CO., LTD.
Proprietors of
DCM CHEMICAL WORKS
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DCM STORES
BARNNI SUGAR MILLS

We make chemicals too. We are helping other industries to meet your needs by supplying them with many of the basic chemicals required for processing raw materials.

DCM Stores in most important towns in Northern India.
Elsewhere obtainable from the best shops.

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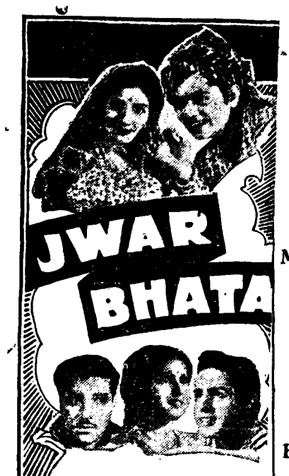

Starring—
MRIDULA
SHAMIM
AGHA JAN
DILEEP KUMAR
and
MUMTAZ ALI

A BOMBAY TALKIES PICTURE

Produced & Directed by
AMIYA CHAKRABARTY

6TH GLORIOUS WEEK

MAJESTIC

Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Advance Booking
9-30 a.m. to 12 noon. 3-30 to 6 p.m.

LEAD SHEETS

OF

various gauzes & sizes

KAMANI METALS AND ALLOYS, LTD.

Selling Agents

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM PILES HERE'S HELP!

Don't despair, if other remedies have failed. How can they give you relief when they cannot penetrate to the seat of ailment? Only "Pilicon" Pile Ointment contains 27% Adeps Lanae which has an affinity to the natural fat of the skin and therefore acts as a vehicle for the other remedial constituents of "Pilicon."

QUICK ACTING

"Pilicon" Ointment gives immediate relief from internal as well as external piles. Its soothing antiseptic action is felt from the very first application. Further applications provide a permanent protection for the delicate nerves and tissues involved.

FOR GOOD

Pain vanishes, bleeding stops, the inflammation subsides and you are rid of the suffering for good! Get a tube and start the treatment immediately.

WITHIN 6 DAYS

"'Pilicon' gave me great relief and I have been cured within six or seven days."—M.F. D'S., Karachi.

PILICON
PILE OINTMENT

Made by:
W. B. Cartwright, Ltd. Leeds, England.
Sole Distributors:
Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.

3rd THUNDERING WEEK

BOMBAY CINETONE PICTURE

LAL HAVELI

SURENDRA, Nurjehan, Ulhas : Producer : Director : K. B. LAL

CAPITOL

Daily: 4, 7 & 9-45 P. M.
Sat., Sun., Holidays 1 P. M.
Advance Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 2-30 to 5 P. M.
Release thru Dawlat Corp.
Presidency Kapurchand Co.

DASSI
AT
MINERVA

20TH WEEK

Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Matinees at 1-0 on Sat., Sun., Holidays
Box-Balcony Plans Open 10 to 12

RAMOLA

WAS NEVER MORE LOVELIER

AS in JAYANT DESAI'S Joyous Hit

LALKAR

With ISHWARAL, MUBARAK and MAYA BANERJEE
Daily 4, 7, 10; Sat., Sun., 1 P. M.
4TH WEEK AT
NEW WEST END

69TH WEEK!

ALL COLOURED COPY OF RAJKAMAL'S & V. SHANTARAM'S

SHAKUNTALA

Starring: JAYASHRREE

Daily 4, 7 10, Fri., Sat. Sun., 1-15 p.m.

SWASTIK

THE NATION'S PRESTIGE PICTURE
PRAKASH'S
ALL-COLOURED

RAM RAJYA

Director: VIJAY BHATT
72nd Week.

SUPER

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-45
Fri., Sat., Sun., Extra Show 12-30
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

SITARA PUTS ACROSS A BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE IN PRABHAT'S light musicomedy

CHAND

IN THIRD WEEK AT

KRISHNA DUBASH THEATRE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10. Matinees at 1-0 on Sat., Sun. Holidays.
Advance Booking: Daily 10 to 12 & 3 to 6

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 5, 2001
Musim: Moharrum 17, 1364
Parsi: Amardad 2, 1314
Sunrise: 8-13 a.m. Sunset 7-15 p.m.
Hightide: 2-25, 14-58
Lowtide: 9-16, 20-28

To-day's Engagements

SRI THYAGARAJA MAHOTSAVAM MATUNGA: Musical concerts (to-day) 8-30 p.m. Sangeetha Bhooshanam, Sri M. S. Mani. (Vocal) 9-30 p.m. Srimati Alamelu Mangai. (Vocal).

MOTHER GLORIA'S LECTURE: At 6-15 p.m. today (Wednesday) at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, Opp. Churchgate Station, on "The Shaping of the Unborn Atom."

ART IN INDUSTRY EXHIBITION: Will be opened by H. E. Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay at The Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, at 5-20 p.m. today (Wednesday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Question and Answer Meeting. Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain. Today (Wednesday) 6-15 p.m.

C. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: has formed the following Taluk Congress Samities (1) Khara Talao (2) Kumbhar Wada (3) Maaket (4) Dhobi Talao and (5) Fanas Wadi.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY: The following three new services for the benefit of the public commenced on the 1st inst. (1)Home Nursing Requisites Service: Equipment necessary to nurse a patient at home, for free use on payment of nominal deposits, which will be refunded. (2) Patent Medicines And Drugs: For sale at cost price from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m; (3) Shrouding: Complete shrouding equipment for sale at cost price on production of Municipal certificate of death. Write to M. A. Society, 152, Kambeker St., Bombay-3 (Phone 23845).

SHILPAYAN EXHIBITION: Under the auspices of the Haranath Mission the annual Shilpayan Exhibition will take place from 5th to 8th inst., from 9-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. at 'Kusum Kunj', 46 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Exhibits include handicrafts like leathercraft, textile embroidery, painting, pottery painting, clay-modelling, etc. Gate money is fixed, at 3 as. per head. This being an educational exhibition, students of schools, colleges and other institutions coming in groups of 25 persons or more, will be given a concession and charged 2 as. per head.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK BRANCH AT POONA

The opening ceremony of The Punjab National Bank Ltd. Branch Office at Poona took place on Tuesday evening by Seth Ratanchand Hirachand.

SIDHWA ADVISES PARSIS NOT TO BE EXCLUSIVE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Addressing a small Parsi gathering on Parsi problems at the Jiwanji Mody Hall on Tuesday evening, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa of Karachi appealed to the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet of Bombay to do away with the doles system and help the poor of the community by starting new industries on the line of Dayal Baug at Delhi. He regretted that the scheme prepared by Mr. J. F. Balsara for the economic betterment of the Parsis was shelved by the trustees and nothing done in the matter. He further recommended that the community should work on a co-operative basis in order to eradicate the demon of poverty.

Referring to politics Mr. Sidhwa observed that the attitude of exclusiveness was injurious to the interests of the community. He called upon the Parsis to follow in the footsteps of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and identify themselves with the people of the country, and live as Indians first and Parsis last.

Dr. Dadiba Saher, the trustee of the Parsi Panchayet who presided thanked Mr. Sidhwa and congratulated him on his recent miraculous escape in the train accident.

Politicians Should Leave Social Service Alone

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Delivering a lecture "On India And The New World Order" at the University Convocation Hall on Tuesday evening, Dr. Behram Mehta of the Tata School of Social Sciences observed that the greatest service that could be rendered to a peasant was to educate him in the right way of living his own life. If social service was left in the hands of politicians, real mass consciousness would not develop as they would place politics first. Social service, said the speaker, should be the work of teachers, doctors and students who should first learn to live like the peasant whom they are out to serve.

ALL-KARNATAKA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

The 14th Session of All-Karnataka Ayurvedic Conference will be held under the presidency of Sri Vaidya Y. Parthasaraina Pandit of Mysore on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. at Manjeshwar, South Kanara District.

Mr. M. Vaikunta Bhakta has been elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The exhibition will be opened by P. Laxminarayan Nayak.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 N. S. Khalikar. 8-45 Bhajan. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Ahmed Dilawer. 9-30 Instrumental Music. 9-40 Seeta Mavinkurve. 12-30 p.m. Songs (G). 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Break for Lunch (H). 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Lunch Music (E). 5-0 Mahendra Bhatt. 5-15 G. K. Nimkar. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Children's Half-Hour (M). 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Commentary (H) 6-50 Mahendra Bhatt. 7-0 Doobia Hua Suraj (1). 7-15 N. S. Khalikar. 7-30 Marathi Programme. 8-0 Film Music. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Bhavgeet. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 History in the Making (E). 10-5 AIR Orchestra. 10-15 N. S. Khalikar. 10-25 Ahmed Dilawar. 10-35 Seeta Mavinkurve.

The Bombay Government has created a temporary post of Special Officer, Cottage Industries Products, in the Handloom Section of the Industries Department and appointed Mr. S. S. Rajagopalan to it.

The main duties of the Special Officer will be to build up and deal with the export trade in handloom fabrics and art crafts.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. IN RATLAM

Election On Municipalities And Village Panchayats

RATLAM, Jan. 1.

Ratlam last week held the first election in its history when the nine wards in the town sent in 18 members to the newly constituted Municipal Board for the town of Ratlam.

The recently promulgated Ratlam Municipal Act provides for 18 members to be elected from the general public while 12 members would be nominated by the state of whom not more than six shall be officials, thus giving a very wide margin for non-official majority. This newly established Municipal Board will begin to function from the 13th January 1945, the birthday of the ruler.

In order to extend the principle of local Self-Government to rural areas, His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam state has enacted a Village Panchayat Boards' Act for the constitution of Panchayat Boards in the rural areas of Ratlam state.—A. P.

Municipal Boroughs Amending Act

An anomaly in the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 is removed by an amending Act, which has received the assent of His Excellency the Governor and is published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of December 30:

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 makes provision for the elimination from the list of voters of the names of persons who have not paid arrears of taxes for three months before the last date for receipt of applications for enrolment in the list of voters under preparation or revision. This provision was made in the Act with the object of helping municipal finances. But by another provision of the Act, a Municipality is bound to enter the name of every tax-payer, including that of a defaulting one, if his name is entered in the current electoral roll for the municipal borough of a Municipality which forms part of a territorial constituency of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. This provision nullifies the effect of the first provision.

In order to remove this anomaly the original Act has been amended to provide that persons whose names have been entered in the municipal electoral roll shall be qualified to vote at a municipal election only if they have paid all arrears of municipal taxes within three months next preceding the last day for receipt of applications for enrolment in the list of voters under preparation or revision.

INDIA'S VIEWPOINT FULLY APPRECIATED

Sir C. B. Mehta On Achievement At Rye Conference

KARACHI, Jan. 1.

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference at Rye, U.S.A., interviewed by the Associated Press said: "India's viewpoint was clearly and emphatically placed by the Delegation at the Conference, and I have no hesitation in saying that it was fully appreciated."

The achievement of the Indian Delegation, he said, could be judged from the remarks made by Dr. Henry Grady, leader of the United States Delegation, at a luncheon party, to the effect that the Indian Delegation not only twisted the lion's tail, but made the eagle scream.

Sir Chunilal added: "I feel that had India not sent a Delegation to the Conference, India would have lost one of the best opportunities for placing the Indian viewpoint before such a gathering, and I am of the opinion that India should not miss such an opportunity in future."—A. P.

Sir Chunilal B. Mehta Returns

BOMBAY, Tuesday: Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Businessmen's Conference held at Rye, New York, last month, arrived here by air from Karachi, this afternoon.

S. K. PATIL REFUTES ALLEGATIONS

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

Mr. S. K. Patil General Secretary of the Bombay P.C.C. writes:

On my returning to Bombay this afternoon from Nagpur where I had been on a political tour, I was shocked to read in the "Bombay Sentinel" a propagandist news prominently advertised. The unfortunate part of this so-called news is that it seemingly proceeds from one who styles himself a 'Political Correspondent' of that paper. The news makes two allegations against me; (1) that I desired to be the President of the Conference of the All-India Students' Federation recently held in Bombay and (2) that I led some deputation in 1934 to Dr. Rajendra Prasad against the C.S.P.

I wish a responsible journal should have verified the facts before they were given such prominent publicity. I emphatically repudiate both these charges. There is not an iota of truth in either of them. I was touring for about a week in Madras when the Conference of students was being organised in Bombay. I was not aware even of the intention of holding this Conference until I returned to Bombay from my Tamil Nadu tour. What I knew of the Conference was only from the local newspapers. It is a pure imagination and a very malicious one at that that I ever wanted to be the President of this Conference. Equally untrue is the allegation that I ever led any deputation to Dr. Rajendra Prasad in 1934 or any time for the matter of that. I wonder why such false propaganda should have found place in the Press.

Insurance Act Amendment

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, giving its views on the Bill to amend the Insurance Act suggests, in the course of a memorandum to the Superintendent of Insurance that the limit in the case of life insurance companies should be allowed to remain at Rs. 500 on the ground that the contemplated change will drive persons of small means wishing to insure for less than Rs. 1,000 to provident societies covering risk at a comparatively higher rate of premium. It will particularly act as a restriction on co-operative insurance societies and mutual insurance companies which have been rendering useful service to the rural population.

After pleading for the slackening of the existing restrictions on the mode of investment, the Committee suggests that the restrictions regarding payment to officers on a commission basis should not be applied to branch managers. As regards restrictions on chief agents' commission, it suggests that overall costs should also be limited statutorily.

British Analytical Control, London means that Polson's Butter is periodically tested for quality from stocks taken at random from the open market by officers of the control.
"POLSON'S" the only butter in the East with British guarantee.
Well, that's protection positive!
POLSON'S
PASTEURISED BUTTER

Giving Great Start to the New Year

Producer: S. MUKERJI

Daily at 4, 7, 10 P. M.
Sat., Sun., Hol. 1 P. M.

NEW REVISED EDITION

ROXY

MISS IT—If you Dare!

15th WEEK OF SPREADING FAME!

RAJKAMAL'S Social Classic

PARBAT PE APNA DERA

Directed By V. SHANTARAM

Starring VANMALA, ULLHAS

Written By Dewan Sharar

NOVELTY

Daily: 4, 7, 10;
Sat., Sun. 1 P. M.
Plans Open 10 to 12-30, 4-30 to 7 P. M.

GALA PREMIERE ON FRIDAY, 5TH.

NO PRAISE NEEDED....!

FOR A PICTURE WITH A GREAT PROMISE!

NEW THEATRES' NEWEST—

MY SISTER

Direction: HEMCHUNDER
Music: PUNKAJ MULLICK

SAIGAL, NAWAB, CHANDRAWATI and 3 new starlets—Akhtar Jehan, Sumitra Devi & Suptidhara

From FRIDAY 5th Jan. at

CENTRAL

(A Calcutta Film Exchange Release).

Advance Booking 10 a.m. to 12; 3 p.m. to 6.
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.

Sadhona Bose, Surendra, Prithviraj Kamala.

IN

RANJIT'S

Vish-Kanya

Director KEDAR SHARMA
AJIT Release

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 and 3 to 6-30

SPIRITED SOCIAL TO STIR UP YOUR EMOTIONS!

N. R. Desai Production:

GAALI

Nirmala, Karan Dewan, Manjula (Courtesy Prabhat), Yakub, Kanhayalal etc.

Director: CHOWDHARY

A Supreme Release
2nd BIG WEEK

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 and 4-30 to 6

The New Year Favourite

SUSHILA RANI in DRAUPADI

11th WEEK at

-IMPERIAL-

Daily: 4, 7, 10 P. M.
Matinee 1-30 on Sundays

SHE IS GREAT IN THE ROLE NALINI JAIWANT in Amar Pictures

ADAB ARZ

Karan Diwan & Others
Director: CHOWDHARY

T A J Talkies Grant Road.

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10-15
Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 2: The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at nine hours L. M. T. on 30th December 1944:—

Allahabad 79 53 0, BOMBAY 88 69 0, Calcutta 81 56 0, Cawnpore 79 52 0, Cuttack 88 59 0, Darjeeling 52 38 0, Delhi 71 51 0, Dehra Dun 65 44 0, Jacobabad 71 43 0, Karachi 74 58 T, Lahore 68 43 0, Lucknow 82 55 0, Madras 84 69 0, Nagpur 89 61 0, Patna 72 54 0, Peshawar 64 41 T, Shillong 62 44 0, Simla 46 37 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

We have to fight and win, and if necessary, to die, but we cannot retreat or retire.

Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Bombay Chronicle

CONCILIATION COMMITTEE

The Sapru Conciliation Committee, which commenced work on the eve of the new year, seeks to carry on to some extent the task which Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah had failed to achieve, the task not only of promoting communal harmony but also of formulating the basis of a constitution for India, likely to be acceptable to all parties and communities. It is true that this task can be finally and completely achieved only by a Constituent Assembly but it can be much simplified if it is taken up earlier and its initial success may itself hasten the advent of the Assembly. The Committee may also expedite the resumption of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks. A distinctive feature of the Committee is that, with one or two exceptions, it is non-partisan, including, as it does, only those eminent men who do not belong to the main political parties in the country like the Congress, the League and the Mahasabha. But it seeks the co-operation of all parties, communities and interests and, indeed, all those who can offer helpful ideas. The Congress as a body cannot co-operate with it for the simple reason that its Executive Committee is in jail, but Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru proposes to seek the aid of Gandhiji and prominent Congressmen who are free, and these will doubtless give him all the aid his worthy mission deserves.

The League and the non-Congress Harijan associations also might well have offered much co-operation. But, unfortunately, Mr. Jinnah has chosen not to "recognise" the Committee, though recognition in the sense of explaining and pressing the League's demands could have only helped the League, which could be free to accept or reject the Committee's report, wholly or partly, as it chose. Dr. Ambedkar has declined to keep his promise to suggest two persons of his party to work on the Committee because some of its members were not acceptable to him. It is not possible in these days of political controversy to constitute a large committee all the members of which are acceptable to all the interests concerned. A minority in particular should value the chance of making fresh converts to its point of view. Dr. Ambedker is free to deal with the Committee's report as he likes but he need not have rejected an offer to nominate two persons on the Committee. Dr. Ambedker's analogy of Sir Tej Bahadur's boycott of the Simon Commission is utterly untenable. The Commission was boycotted not because it included some members who were not acceptable to some Indian interests but because it did not include a single Indian whereas in the present case Dr. Ambedker himself is invited to nominate two members on the Conciliation Committee. Isolationist tactics will do no good to any minority.

Apart from the unhelpful attitude of Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ambedkar, the Conciliation Committee has received offers of co-operation from various leaders including Gandhiji, a host in himself, and the President of the Mahasabha. The demands of the League and Dr. Ambedker's party are fairly well-known. Sir Tej Bahadur stated at the Committee's session that he had received "encouraging letters from quarters from which he did not expect any encouragement", that nine memoranda already received were from Muslims, one of them being from a "very distinguished Muslim." This response is quite natural as those who help the Committee lose nothing but may render a great service to the country as well as the special interests which they may represent. Indeed, all those who have studied the poblem of India's future constitution and have ideas to offer should communicate them to the Committee or to the sub-committees concerned. The labours of the Committee, even if they fail to achieve immediately the attempted task, cannot go in vain. The facts and figures gathered, their full and dispassionate analysis and the recommendations suggested thereby cannot fail to clarify a number of issues that are now obscure. The Committee has certainly begun well and not a day too soon. We wish it every success.

Momentous Pledge

A few days ago, Mr. C. H. Lowe, the Indian Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information, suggested in a Press Conference at Calcutta that the Foreign and Indian Press had rather unfairly supported the Chinese communists as against the Kuomintang. This is not so. So far as this country is concerned all that it earnestly wishes for—and that desire is genuine—is the well-being of China and her people and it, therefore, urgently hopes for unity and the establishment of real democracy in China, the two things without which no people can make any progress. There is no question of taking sides in this. India has no less sympathy for the Kuomintang than for the Communists and, indeed, believes that the one man who can rescue China from the present crisis and bring salvation is Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek.

Which brings us to a distinctly agreeable point. Recently we expressed regret at the deadlock that had been reached in the Kuomintang-Communist negotiations. The deadlock endures but today we welcome the very important and statesmanlike pronouncement made by the Generalissimo in his New Year's message to the Chinese. In it he undertakes immediately to propose the adoption of "a constitution enabling the Kuomintang to transfer Government to the people" not after the war but just "as soon as the military situation in China is stabilised." Here is a solemn undertaking given by the man to whom both alike look to lead their country to unity, victory and prosperity. It is a great advance on the present position. And it inspires the hope that it will help towards the solution of the present deadlock and thus constitute a great landmark in the progress of China to the greatness that she deserves.

Frankly Speaking

Hitler Speaks

One doubt has been disposed of by Herr Hitler's New Year broadcast to the German nation. The gentleman is still alive although it is still uncertain whether he is free or a virtual prisoner of Herr Himmler and Doctor Goebbels. It was, of course, natural that all the Nazi leaders known to the people of Germany should speak on an occasion which was otherwise timely, too. They fully exploited the Rundstedt offensive to explain away, even to emphasise, the grave trials of 1944 in order further to inspire morale against its background. The gravity of the previous crisis the more promising the new year in view of the offensive in the west. This offensive, an essentially desperate gamble, was no doubt cleverly and brilliantly executed. But it cannot turn the tide of Allied victory. What it can do is to prolong the war if it is not turned into a German disaster—and therein will lie the failure of the Allies.

A Real Danger

The Nazis are backing not on victory but on this prolongation of the war with hopes which demand the careful and urgent attention of the Allies. They expect that delay in complete victory will increase and intensify dissensions amongst their enemies so much as to nullify the defeat of Nazism. They are working for that delay and not through the military activities of the Wahrmacht alone. They are using the very convenient proclamations of British, Russian and even American spokesmen who aim at tearing to bits the country and the whole people to prepare the German nation both to support the present operations and also to continue the struggle after military defeat. The German people is bound to respond to them when faced with the prospects so solemnly threatened by the Allies. And that response may quite possibly make the plans of underground resistance real and extensive and thus further delay victory. Unless the Allies close their ranks—and revise their fierce intentions—the Germans at least may feel justified in prolonging their resistance.

Work For Students

Prof. Humayun Kabir's presidential speech at the Eighth Session of the All-India Students' Conference was a stirring call to national service after careful study and training. Students, he said, owe a duty to their country and to themselves to examine the policies undertaken from time to time and this they can do best by establishing closer links of service with the people at large. Prof. Kabir rightly commended Gandhiji's constructive programme and remarked, evidently in reply to those who say that the programme has no political significance: 'If the new programme of the Congress is carried out and there is no reason why it should not be carried out, there will be an accession of such strength to the national organisation that its struggle for the realisation of independence will become irresistible." The main resolution of the Conference wisely urged the students to organise themselves so as to be able to play their part in the struggle for national liberation by concentrating on the constructive programme. It is to be hoped that full and speedy effect will be given to the resolution.

An Over-due Reform

One of the main resolutions of the All-India Educational Conference, held at Cawnpore during the Christmas Week, maintains that "the country cannot attain its fullest height of self-expression unless higher and university education are imparted through the medium of the mother tongue." Resolutions like this have been adopted by various educational conferences during the last many years but the progress made in the adoption of the reform in colleges is still negligible. Yet, the practicability of the reform is beyond question, as has been proved by the Osmania University and the Women's University. Its success in high schools is now widely recognised. There should, therefore, be no more delay in adopting it in colleges. None should be elected a fellow of a University who does not pledge himself to work for the reform without any avoidable delay.

Govt. Official To Inspect Corporation P. H. Dept.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2: The Government of Bengal have, under Sec. 16 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, deputed Maj. M. Jafar, Director of Public Health (Bengal), to inspect the organisation and working of the Public Health Department of the Calcutta Corporation.

'Protestant' Congressman

Khare Explains Why He Quitted "Biggest Organisation"

NAGPUR, Jan. 2.

"I have no hesitation in declaring that I am willing to resign the membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council the moment the Congress comes into office, I sincerely wish it should, but the methods adopted by its leaders to achieve the objective are not open-door methods. If the Congress Party in the Central Assembly can re-enter the Chamber without achieving sovereign rights for that body and some of its members can co-operate with the Government by being members of select committees on bills, I do not see wisdom in its refusing to come back to the offices it left in the Provinces", observed Dr. N. B. Khare, Commonwealth Relations Member, Government of India, speaking today on the occasion of the 10th death anniversary of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, M.L.A. (Central).

At the outset Dr. Khare said: "Nobody can dispute that the Congress is the biggest political organisation in the country and whatever others describe me to be, I am still a Congressman with 'protestant' as a prefix. If idolatry has given rise to protestantism it is no reason for the Catholics to get exasperated, for the Protestant Congressmen are as keen for the freedom of their country as the orthodox ones."

Continuing, he said: "There is nothing final in politics and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has, by his recent statement that ethics should not be made the basis of politics, knocked the bottom out of the Gandhian policy. All the same Mr. Desai continues to be a leader of the Congress and a 'confidante' of Gandhiji."

Concluding, Dr. Khare said that when he read President Roosevelt's declaration that the Atlantic Charter had never existed he was glad that God heard his prayer that humanity should first enjoy freedom from bondage in order that the way to Four Freedoms might be cleared.—United Press.

TEN DETENUS TO BE RELEASED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2: Orders are shortly expected to be passed by the Delhi Government for the release of about ten detenus. It is stated that members of the A.-I.C.C. and others who took active part in Congress activities will not be released.—A. P.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS IN BRITAIN ORGANISE

LONDON, Dec. 29.

With a view to safeguarding their interests the correspondents of the Indian newspapers in London have banded together in a strong union which will be known as the Indian Journalists' Association. Yesterday evening the various Indian newspaper correspondents met at the Waldrof Hotel and formally constituted themselves into this responsible body.

The object of the newly formed association would be, "inter alia" to promote friendly co-operation with the Press in Britain and abroad, increase and improve the contacts with the Government departments and other public bodies, and maintain friendly relations with the existing organisations connected with the Indian Press. Among those present were Mr. D. V. Tahmankar (United Press of India), Mr. V. S. Sastri. (Socialist Appeal), Mr. R. A. Zakaria (Blitz and Sanj Vartamah), Mr. S. M Talkar, (Free Press Journal), Mr. Fali Daruvalla (Pratap, Lahore) and Mr. Joe D'Silva (United Press of India). Messrs. Telkar and Daruvalla were elected Joint Secretaries.

According to the constitution all journalists are eligible to be members of the I.J.A. who work for the Indian Newspapers and Indian news agencies in Great Britain and other working Indian journalists not necessarily connected with the Indian Press.

A noteworthy feature of the meeting was the presence of Mr. Hannan Swaffer, the well-known British Journalist who offered to be an associate member of the Association. The Association has already applied for affiliation to the All-India Journalists' Association in Calcutta, of which Mr. B. Sen Gupta is the President.—United Press of India.

Br. Embassy Honours Journalist

LONDON, Jan. 2: The doyen of newspapermen in the Middle East, Philip Taylor, after spending half a century in journalism has to-day "made news" instead of merely reporting it. The British Embassy in Cairo has included in its social syllabus for this month a celebration in honour of his completion of fifty years as a working journalist. Forty-nine years of this time have been spent in and around Egypt. During the early part of the first world war, he edited at the request of Lord Kitchener a special newspaper for Indian troops in the Middle East which was published in five of the Indian languages.—Reuter.

Arab Union Discussions In Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 2

New year is likely to see quick developments in the Pan-Arab movement in the Middle East, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Egypt's interest in the Arab Union is undiminished. The Premier, Ahmed Maher, is working overtime, adequately to take the place of Nahas Pasha, one of the chief architects of the October Conference in Alexandria.

With the arrival of members from most of the Middle East countries, informal discussions have already started in Cairo.

It is reported in reliable circles here that King Farouk has invited King Ibn Saud to meet him somatime in the near future at Yanbou on the Red Sea Coast.—Reuter.

TWENTY-TWO DESTITUTES DIE IN THREE DAYS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2: Twenty-two sick destitutes died and 15 were admitted to Calcutta hospitals during the last three days.

SIX INJURED IN MOHARRUM CLASH

LUCKNOW, Jan. 2: Six persons received serious injuries in a clash between two sects of Muslims on the last day of Moharrum in Baragaon, District Fyzabad, according to a report received here. The clash, it is stated, was a sequel to the cutting of a "neem" tree. One party is reported to have fired a few shots. The police hurried to the spot and restored order.—A. P.

10,000 CRORE PLAN, "A NEW PHASE OF FASCISM"

Our Employers And Private Enterprise

By P. A. WADIA

Early this year six of the leading industrialists of our country put forward a plan with the professed objective of improving the condition of the poverty-stricken population of India by increasing the total volume of production, mainly industrial. This plan has been boosted by the papers, has received the almost unanimous applause of our economists and has been welcomed by the Government of India. Even the British press has given it publicity by making it one of the brochures in a popular series known as the Penguine Press Series. Subsequent to the publication of the plan Sir Ardeshir Dalal was taken up by the Government of India as a member of the Executive. I do not wish to enter into the merits or demerits of this plan on the present occasion. What I am concerned about are the implications of this plan which definitely foreshadow a Holy Alliance between our capitalists and industrialists, on the one hand, and the British Government on the other,—not to mention the courtships and the wooings which we are witnessing between our Indian capitalists and foreign industrialists and trade interests. It appears that this country of ours is going in for planning within a capitalist organisation so that the help and assistance of the State may be made available for the perpetuation of the vested interests. This is the new phase of economic life known as Fascism, which has been so violently condemned in Germany and Italy and against which we are asked to devote all our resources with a view to its eventual destruction. Capitalism and democracy can never go together. They are incompatibles if by democracy we understand not a particular pattern of political institutions but a way of life in which the institutional environment will bring within the reach of every man and woman not merely the things which would add to the comforts of material existence but the opportunities for the profitable employment of leisure and the development of culture. Judged by this meaning the U. S. A. and Great Britain are sham democracies. They are Fascist State in disguise, as they involve an alliance between a powerful financial oligarchy and the State bamboozling the mass of the population by the powerful instruments of propaganda in the form of the cinema, the theatre, the press and even the pulpit. Our industrialists are leading us into a blind imitation in our own country of this pattern of life calling itself democracy but Fascist in its essence. The planners talk of control of capitalists, on the one hand, and yet emphasise the need and sing the glories of private enterprise on the other. Thus Sir Ardeshir Dalal only a few days ago speaking on behalf of Government at Calcutta at a press conference observed: "Government had no intention whatsoever to impede or hamper private enterprise. Private industries played a great part in the National life of the country, but they must be for the good of the country. As for the question of equitable distribution of profits as he called them he gives us the comfortable advice to be patient as that question "would certainly be considered by the Government."

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Another representative of our big employers until lately a member of the Executive, Sir H. P. Mody, speaks in a similar strain in the course of a presidential address at the annual meeting of the Employers' Federation of India, held in Bombay on the 18th December. He observes: "Our admiration of the heroic achievements of Russia must not hustle us into an unquestioning acceptance of State control and regimentation. We need to pause and consider the price that must be paid." "Unregulated capitalism is as much to be avoided as economic regimentation of the type which seeks to supplant individual initiative and enterprise by the machinery of the State. We are all thinking in terms of vast industrial expansion in this country. It can become an accomplished fact only if the organising powers of the Government are employed as an aid and a corrective to private enterprise and not for the purpose of an over-riding control."

Sir Ardeshir Dalal made the trend of coming events clearer when in a conference with the Committee of the Bengal National Chambers of Commerce, he informed them of Government's intention to set up organisations in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America to act as a liaison between Indian industrialists and foreign manufacturers of machineries. He added that industrialists could negotiate directly for purchase of their capital requirements, but the assistance of a Government organisation would be available to them if they needed it.

The authors of the industrialists plan were very positive that no plan of such a character could be successfully put into operation in the absence of a National Government. Sir Ardeshir Dalal, who was one of the authors of the plan, now evidently believes that the National Government is the present Government of India strengthened by his presence as well as the presence of a few other Indian "yes" members. But even if we take the authors of the plan seriously and believe that they disassociate themselves from Sir Ardeshir Dalal the term National Government is very misleading. Assuming for a moment—which God forbid—that the future Congress Government of the country is to be asked to support the industrialists and to give their blessings to the plan, a thing not unlikely with Gandhiji's soft corner for the capitalists as trustees, would that be the kind of National Government which would promote the wider interest of the country with all the possibilities of exploitation of the masses of the population by those very capitalists who now talk of improving their economic condition? How much interest our capitalists and financiers feel in the welfare of the masses was made evident last year in the calamity in Bengal that was responsible for the starvation to death of more than 3 million people. There can be no doubt that the responsibility for this calamity is not exclusively to be thrown upon the Provincial and Central Governments that undoubtedly bungled but also upon our capitalist and financing friends who must have made large fortunes by hoarding.

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The capitalist system and private enterprise and initiative associated with the system grew up in Europe as a rough way of meeting the needs created by the discoveries associated with the Industrial Revolution. It brought about undoubtedly an enrichment in the material comforts of life by the utilisation of natural resources. At that time, however, there was no alternative method for achieving the object given the historical conditions. During the last 150 years there have been fundamental and radical changes in the historical environment. Geographically the globe is shrinking in proportions due to the rapidity of communication through the steamship, the railway and the aeroplane. The radio and the cinema have also brought closer together the races and nations. Scientific methods have made it possible to undertake an accurate measurement of human needs and satisfaction of these needs. Even the creative demands of human life can be adequately met by the provision of opportunities through education and leisure. To-day 170 million people are administering their life not by planning within a capitalist organisation but on a scale of socio-economic planning whose complexity is bewildering to the intelligence of capitalist society. The United States of America undertook a system of planning under the New Deal by endeavouring to make a profit seeking economy work with the help of state finance. This plan revealed symptoms of failure even in the few years in which it was brought into operation. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, with all the weaknesses and blemishes that are attributed to it, has revealed to the world the possibilities of a planned social economy in which capital has no place as owned by private individuals.

The only possible planning under the profit system is planning of a monopolist character with a view to profits, a planning which is both intolerable in the larger interest of the society and even impossible for the capitalists themselves in the long run. A territorial division of the world by the greatest capitalist powers may for a short time succeed in its method of exploitation but it may also breed a destructive warfare between the monopolist groups, resulting in the destruction of one another's profits as previously it had resulted in the destruction of the natural and human resources which produce these profits.

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There is a further question that arises out of the remarks made by Sir Ardeshir Dalal at the recent Press Conference in Calcutta. He referred to foreign competition as involving an important constitutional issue. There were, he observed, safeguards under the Act of 1935 which prevented interference with the British capitalist interests already established in India. According to him this question was under consideration by the Government of India and he said, "I am sure we can arrive at some kind of arrangement." This could only mean that there might be an alliance between British capitalist interests and Indian industrialists by which in the name of private enterprise the process of exploitation might be continued under a National Government, whatever the National Government may mean.

Discussing this very issue in a general way Harold Laski observes in one of his recent works: "We cannot end Imperial exploitation under any system where the main economic power belongs to white interests, often absentee interests, and where the colour bar operates to impose a permanent subordination, economic, educational, social, upon the coloured peoples." This pessimistic outlook is endorsed by all that is happening around us. Even year and a half after the outbreak of the present war Lord Derby gave to the boys of Rossal School the advice that they should prepare to fight for markets when the war is over. Churchill's declaration that he was not going to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire is too well-known. The British and their allies have proclaimed that the world cannot endure half slave and half free, and yet they can be convinced about the need for pacifying the Spanish dictator. They do not seem to realise that the suppression of freedom in India may habituate people to the suppression of freedom in their own countries. Those who have denounced the racial arrogance of Hitler persist in monopolising the upper ranks of the Civil service in the dependencies to persons of European decent.

Here in India the immediate future is one in which we see a continuation of the policy of exploitation which has characterised the white races for a century but this exploitation by the whites will be supplemented, if not rivalled, by exploitation carried on by coloured capitalists. There seems to be no ray of hope brightening up this future, unless the younger generation with such clear thinking as they must undertake and such enthusiasm as is characteristic of youth show their readiness to recognise their individual and personal responsibility in doing what they can to accept the challenge offered by this future and to work for a better world.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2: Mr. Geoffrey W. Tyson, has been elected a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly from the Bengal (European) constituency in place of Mr. C. C. Miller, resigned.

1944, A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT

(Contributed)

On the threshold of the New Y— —the year of victory—the peoples the United Nations look back on year of solid achievements of Allie co-operation in every field. On th battlefields of the world, combine strategy and resources brought be ration to many of Europe's occupie peoples and common operations fro east, west and south brought th armies of retribution to Hitler's ow frontiers. In the Far East, Japan inner defences in the Pacific wer smashed and her mainland laid un der the threat of constant Allie bombing.

The year saw also a series of suc cessful international conferenc which laid the foundations for free world. Plans were drawn u for relief and rehabilitation of th war-torn countries and for mutua co-operation in food, finance and services. Among the many United Nations conferences of 1944, the to which each unit the fullest freedom lowing 12 are worthy of special mention:

London, January 14—The firs formal meeting of the European Advisory Commission.

London, April 19.—Allied Ministers of Education approved the draft constitution for an Inter-Allied Educational Orgainsation.

Philadelphia, April 24:—The International Labour Office (I.L.O. conferences) adopted the "Charter of Rights."

London, May 16:—Agreements signed between the United Kingdom the U.S.A., Belgium, the Netherlands and the U.K., the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Norway on the administration of territories as liberated; (followed by similar agreements for other areas).

Bretton Woods, July 1:—The United Nations planned the International Monetary Fund and Bank.

London, August 1b:—The first plenary session of the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

Dumbarton Oaks, August 21:—Great Britain, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and China discussed post war security and reached the basic agreement.

Washington, August 22:—The interim Commission on food and agriculture organisation presented a draft constitution for a permanent body.

Quuebec, September 12:—The Pacific war discussed by the U.S.A. Britain, Canada and Australia.

Montreal, September 16:—Forty-four nations attended the second session of the U.N.R.R.A. Council.

Moscow, October 9:—Co-ordinated Allied strategy and post-war policy discussed, and Premier Churchill reported to Marshal Stalin on the Quebec decisions.

Chicago, November 1:—Fifty-four nations and authorities agree on technical standards for world civil aviation and freedom of air over their territories.

From these important Allied meetings, buttressed as they were by constant contact and co-operation at all levels from the heads of State downwards, has developed a spirit and practice based on inter-dependence and mutual aid which make the coming new year's day—the United Nations Day—an augury for final victory and enduring co-operation.

Peshawar's Tribute To Jamaluddin Afghani

PESHAWAR:—About a lakh of Muslims including Muslim Leaguers, Khaksars, Red Shirts, Ahrars and members of different parties in the Frontier Province with Afghan officials and non-officials assembled at the Cantonment station to pay their homage to the remains of Syed Jamaluddin Afghani the great Muslim saint, philosopher and politician. The remains were carried in the Afghan car..

The procession marched towards the Peshawar City, where the Fatiha Ceremony is to be performed.

Dr Khan Saheb paid a glowing tribute to the late Jamaluddin while addressing a mammoth gathering which assembled at the Afghan Build ing to get a glimpse of the remains of that great departed soul. Dr. Khan Saeb called upon the Muslims to emulate the example of the great Muslim leader and work for the achievement of freedom.—Orient Press

TETE-A-TETE

—WITHOUT COMMENT—

BRUSSELS, January 1

Reports from the Reich indica... at preliminary work for the esta...shment of a widespread resistanc...vement to be led by Nazi formula...ns after the defeat of Germany ...s now been concluded.

These reports state that the neces...y orders have already been pre...red and that the main defence ...as will be organised in thickly ...nded districts such as Thuringia, ...ack Forest, Bavarian forests and ...Pomeranian Lake districts and ...tain parts of Upper Bavaria.

—Reuter

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Professor Radhakumud Mookerje... co-operation in food, finance and services. India to follow Russia curity. Among the many United ...e, according to him, is conced Nations conferences of 1944, the to which each unit the fullest freedom lowing 12 are worthy of special mention: ject to control by a strong centre tion: vital interests common to all.

The Professor is quite right ex... of course, that Russia doesn't ...l disposed to follow the Professor

* * *

U. P. Muslim Leaguer has ap... P. Provincial Muslim League

* * *

With such importunities rapidly ...wing in number, Mr. Jinnah ...uld do well to issue a general ...tement that like Napoleon, even ...too, couldn't be expected to be ...rywhere doing everything.

* * *

...ddressing a University Labour ...leration at London, Comrade S. A ...he warned that a post-war world ...ed on subjugation of colonies ...uld lead to a third war sooner ...later.

...he People's War followed by an ...perialist War?

...Until reconverted into a People's ...r—but this addition is *sotto ...c.)*

* * *

There is a great moral lesson for ...i country in the words of derision ...taunt used by Lord Wavell and ...Amery."

—Mr. S. K. Patil

...ll right, if you say so, brother.

* * *

...There is", the "Daily Express" of ...don, announces, "really an At... Charter after all."

...here really is. What is more, it ...n the symbolically appropriate ...se of an autograph hunter's prize ...ection.

* * *

...On retirement from Parliament, ...veteran Prime Minister, Mr ...rd George, heads the New Year's ...ours with the grant of an Earl ...."—Reuter.

...ow do the mighty fall!

* * *

...f the past year did not shake ...what in the world could take ...ff our feet?"

—Doktor Goebbels.

...hy, the new year, of course.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

...oft words do more than hard ...eches.

* * *

...The more innings a man has the ...re he enjoys his outings.

* * *

...It doesn't tire a girl to dance un... the morning after.

* * *

...You can't distinguish saints from ...sners by their shiny hats.

* * *

...man usually is charitably in...ed until he gets a lot of money.

* * *

...very time a man gets it in the ...k he realizes how little he ...ounts to.

...Likes its toys but Loves its Milk

The grown-ups derive recreation in various ways—cinemas, excursions, games. For the child its only recreation is its toys. But while it likes its toys, it can have the spirit to play with them only if it gets its milk which it loves and on which it lives.

You can purchase toys by putting aside some money. But you cannot do that with milk because it is in short supply. You can provide milk to your own children and other children only by putting aside your own share of it by not drinking it yourself, by not taking it with your tea and in many other ways.

ARE ALL THE MILK YOU CAN FOR CHILDREN

They need it most

R.A.S./6

INDIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES NEED GOVT. HELP, NOT CONTROL

C. I. P. L. A. President Warns Against Foreign Competition In Post-War Period

"The industrial policy of England and the development of Indian Industries after the war should be based on a policy of give and take in a spirit of mutual help and co-operation and not on the old principle of keeping India an undeveloped country for the purposes of exploitation. Only if and when this is done can we expect a bright future for both India and England."

Thus remarked Dr. Hamied, Chairman and Technical Director of the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd. (CIPLA) at the ninth annual general meeting of the Company.

During the course of his address, Dr. Hamied said that the company's progress had been steady. He added: "Before I take up the agenda of the meeting, I wish to give you some information about the activities of your company during the past year and to make a general survey of the future prospects of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry in India.

"During the year under review we made a net profit of Rs. 3,60,000, from the point of view of Paid-up Capital of the Company amounting to Rupees Six Lakhs only, the profits are exceedingly satisfactory. The benefit of this labour and hard work and the risk which every manufacturing concern has to face, goes not to you or the Company but to the Central Government who take the lion's share of this profit—nearly 87 per cent in the form of Excess Profits Tax, Income-tax and compulsory insurance. We are told that the tax in England is still higher. True. But can we in any way compare the Government in U. K. with the Government in India? There you have the people's Government run by the people, for the people—ever ready to come to the help of the people, assist them in industries and fight for the protection of their trade and commerce. Being a Government elected by the people, the tax collected from the people is spent on the people—in educating them, keeping them healthy and well fed—no famines as in India occur there. Such is the divergence between the two countries. Why then should there be similarity in taxation alone? For smaller concerns and the newly started ones, the present taxation policy of the Government is nothing but ruinous.

NEED OF MORE CAPITAL.

"There have been many difficulties in our way which much restricted the expansion of our activities. The Capital, as compared to the expansion of business, was too small. The Factory premises could not be enlarged. The Directors, with your permission, have now increased the Authorised Capital to Rupees Thirty Lakhs and are awaiting permission to issue further shares from the Examiner of Capital Issues. With this new issue of shares we shall have sufficient capital at our disposal to stabilise the present activities of manufacture and sale and to lay down the foundation for future expansion. You can rest assured that so far as it lies in my hands, of my co-workers in the Factory and the Directors, nothing shall be left undone to make the future of CIPLA as bright as possible. This leads me to the question of future development of industries in general.

BASIS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"We hear so much about post-war planning and the development of industries as well as of raising of standards of living in India. Technical experts and industrialists have made, and some are still making, various plans for the future. The Government of India have shown great anxiety and have already created a new department known as the Planning and Development Department for this purpose. To the layman, the words "Planning" and "Development" sound very pleasing. He feels that the Government of India who were so indifferent to the industrial progress of the country in the past, have at last taken this work in hand and that our backward and undeveloped country would soon become a highly industrialised country with living standards comparable to some extent at least to those of European countries.

"I must, however, sound a note of warning against this prevailing optimism. Without the background of a popular Government, no proper development of industries can be expected. So long as the interests of the rulers and the ruled remain opposed, no real industrial progress can be hoped for. Only a true National Popular Government can solve this problem. The placing of a few distinguished men in high positions, however well qualified and well intentioned they may be, but not responsible to the electorate or the public, can never be a substitute for a National Government.

PLANNING AND STATE CONTROL.

"Even with a National and democratic Government, the planning and development of industries should not be a Government concern. No democratic country has ever developed its industries under State planning and control. Only under dictatorial and totalitarian regimes is a State Control of industries conceivable. What we need is State help and assistance and not State Control. Industries in all democratic countries, specially the U. K. have flourished not through State planning and control, but by the help and assistance which the State has rendered to the industries for the sake of enriching the country.

"The planning and development of industries can be well left entirely to the industrialists and experts, and the State should only come forward to help them in all possible ways which are at her disposal.

"Industries in India will have to face keen competition after the war. To some extent this has already started. In the U. K. and America and other highly developed countries, the industries are faced with another problem—the problem of competition between each other in the race to capture and exploit markets in un-

DR. HAMIED.

developed countries like India. I cannot understand how this industrial race between highly developed countries will allow an industrially backward country like India to expand and develop her industries.

"If the old policy of exploitation of one country by another is to continue and the desire of every country to develop her resources and industries to the detriment of the interests of other countries is to persist, then the world will never get rid of her troubles, of which the present world war is a tragic manifestation. It is high time that industrialists, scientists, technical experts and politicians of various countries of the world should sit down together with an open heart and mind, to formulate a correct universal industrial policy acceptable to all the countries, big or small, backward or highly developed.

"If the post-war reconstruction and development of industries in England is based on the exploitation of the Indian market, or if the planning of industries in India is based on the total exclusion of products of English industries, the picture after the war will be a sad one indeed! The industrial policy of England and the development of Indian industries after the war should be based on a policy of give and take, in a spirit of mutual co-operation and help, and not on the old principle of keeping India an undeveloped country for purposes of exploitation. Then, and then alone, can we expect a bright future of both England and India.

INDUSTRY OF THE FUTURE

"While drawing your attention to the dangers of foreign competition, I wish to impress upon the industrialists, capitalists and technical experts in India, with all the emphasis at my command, to take a very grave view of the internal competition which may seriously hamper the growth of industries of our country. As President of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, I have expressed this view in our meetings and while in office it will be one of my duties to see that no unhealthy competition develops or exists between the Indian Chemical Manufacturers.

"Coming to the problem of industries itself, I have to tell you that Chemical Industry shall be the industry of the future. The coming age is going to be the Chemical age. Chemical Industry is the backbone of all industries. If any country wishes to advance her other industries, chemical industries must be developed first. From this point of view, I am glad that our Company is on the right path and I hope that CIPLA is going to play a leading part in the post-war development of chemical industries.

"The field for development of chemical industries is unlimited. It is not necessary for our technical experts and capitalists to start concerns of the same nature and establish similar industrial concerns. There must be co-operation between the industries and not competition. New industries should be started after full consultation with associations of industries already existing. In my individual capacity I have been advising many people on industrial matters and it will always give me pleasure to help the public by giving advice and assistance in the planning of new industries.

"The war has necessitated the control of prices, the control of exports and imports and many other restrictions on industries. We are therefore passing through a difficult period. Prices, as I have said before, are not controllable by any ordinance. The old and established law of economics which governs the question of supply and demand cannot be changed. Prices are directly proportional to demand and inversely proportional to supply. Which means, that if the demand increases supply remaining constant, prices must increase. And if the supply decreases, prices must still further increase. The only way, therefore, to control prices and keep them at the lowest levels, is not to issue ordinances but to arrange for more production and supply.

VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

"No industry can ever advance or can be in a position to compete with other similar industries, unless it is based on the latest scientific knowledge and experience. Industrial research is the backbone of industrial development. It is therefore necessary that all our industrialists should give more attention to industrial research. It is not possible for every firm to have its own research laboratory. Research is better conducted on co-operative principles and it is advisable that industries of the same nature should form industrial research organisation for investigations of new processes and perfecting those already known. It is by means of scientific research alone that we can raise the standard of our industries so that they may face any competition in the post-war period.

"I am glad that from the very start CIPLA had this point in view. We are now contemplating to expand our research laboratories and bring them up-to-date for solving problems of industrial research in our new plan of expansion.

"It is very gratifying that during the last five years the Pharmaceutical Industry has made great progress in our country, both from the point of view of trade and of scientific research. Drugs and medicines made in India to-day are of the same high quality and standard as from any other country of Europe or America. The Pharmaceutical Industry has become very research-minded. Its present progress is due to the scientific work done in the research laboratories of its various firms. In the scientific development of India's Pharmaceutical Industry, I am proud to say that CIPLA has played and is playing a leading role.

MEDICAL PROFESSION AND DRUG INDUSTRY

"I cannot let this occasion pass without thanking the medical profession in India who have so spontaneously co-operated with Indian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers. It is through the help, advice and guidance of the medical profession that the Pharmaceutical Industry has come to its present level and with their continued co-operation will be able to withstand foreign competition in the post-war period."

ACUTE COAL SHORTAGE

Ahmedabad Mills To Close Down?

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

Several mills have, it is reported, put on notices that mills will close working owing to coal shortage at any time, including the Calico Mill of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai. The Calico mill, it is learnt, has coal only for today. If it will not get coal for tomorrow, it will be closed from tomorrow. Ahmedabad mills in general have only four days' stocks. The millowners emergency meeting is called for today to discuss the situation.

AHMEDABAD MAHAJAN & DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTH

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 2.

In order to remove any doubt of the black market the Maskati Mahajan is going to take distribution of cloth in its hand from January. In this connection the President of the Mahajan (or its representative) is going to Bombay in a day or two to meet the Provincial Textile Controller. He will explain the whole scheme and receive his approval. The Mahajan has already informed the textile authorities that after application of the new scheme the black market will be completely removed.

Broach Mills Closed Because Of Shortage Of Coal

The Manager of the Gopal Mills, Broach writes:—

Dear Sir,—We seek hospitality of your well known column to give publicity to the hardship compulsorily enforced upon two thousand work people of Broach in these days of high prices.

The Gopal Mills Co., Ltd.; is closed since the 17th Dec. 44 for want of coal. Even against priority the supply is cut off, either because raising is less or because more coal is diverted to some other channels by the distributing authorities. The Mill Management have left no stone unturned to mitigate the grievances of the workers and to take up the matter to authorities both at Bombay and Calcutta but hitherto they have met with nothing but disappointment.

Broach is a small town where there are only two mills and workers thrown out of employment from mills have no alternative means to earn their livelihood. How hard it should be telling upon their condition nowadays when for no fault of either of them or of their employers they have to remain without any income for uncertain periods?

FUEL RESEARCH

Indian Scientist's Brilliant Contribution

Dr. Adinath Lahiri, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D., D.I.C. (Lond.), at present Chief Scientific Officer in the Chemistry Division in Royal Aircraft Establishment in England has been appointed as the Assistant Director, Fuel Research Station in India.

He had a uniformly brilliant academic career in India. He stood first in Geology in B.Sc. and M.Sc. examinations of the Calcutta University.

In 1939 he proceeded to England with Sir T. N. Palit scholarship and studied Geology in the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

In India he was awarded University Prize in 1938 and in London the Judd Memorial Prize for best original contribution in Geology in 1941.

Joining the Royal Aircraft Establishment as a Research Chemist he was soon made Chief Scientific Officer doing fundamental research on aviation oils. He devised a new apparatus for studying the viscous and plastic flow of oils at high temperature with progression of artificial deterioration. He evolved new method of analysis in connection with temperature distribution on the piston and critical factor in Ring Sticking in aero-Engine-Pistons. He succeeded in separating benzene pressure extracts of some coking coal for individual examination. All these elicited admiration from eminent scientists like Professors Hill, Read and Sir Eggerton, who testified saying "his

Scobie Gives Another Ultimatum To ELAS

Stop Hostilities Within 24 Hours: EAM Delegates At British Headquarters

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Following two statements were issued in Athens on Monday night. States the Foreign Office: Firstly, that a small delegation from the EAM Central Committee headed by M. Zevfos has arrived and been received by General Scobie at his headquarters.

Secondly, that when the representatives of the EAM Central Committee saw General Scobie this afternoon they did not bring a confirmation of acceptance by EAM and ELAS of the two conditions for truce contained in his memoranda of December 12 and December 16.

They maintained that their memorandum of December 18 amounted to an acceptance of the conditions.

It may be recalled that this memorandum again raised the question of the future of the Mountain Brigade, the Greek National Guards, and the Gendarmerie. General Scobie reaffirmed his readiness to return the Greek Mountain Brigade to barracks immediately the terms of truce have been carried out, but pointed out that future organisation of the Regular Greek National forces was a matter for the new Government to decide.

The representatives of the EAM Central Committee thereupon asked to be received by the Regent. This request was immediately conveyed to the Archbishop, who sent a message in reply expressing his pleasure in their readiness to discuss cessation of hostilities.

He emphasised that such questions as the future of the Greek Mountain Brigade, the Greek National Guards and the Gendarmerie were matters which lay only within the competence of the Greek Government to settle.

It was for this purpose that Government existed and it would not be proper for the Regent to anticipate their decisions. The new Government was being formed immediately, and meanwhile, should the representatives of the EAM Central Committee feel themselves able to enter into arrangements for the immediate cessation of hostilities, this would contribute greatly to an atmosphere of calm, in which any discussion with the new Government of Greece should take place.

In transmitting this message from the Regent, General Scobie made a final appeal to the delegates to enable the hostilities to be brought to an end within a few hours by the fulfilment of his two purely military conditions.

Acceptance Of Armistice Terms To Be Confirmed

It is officially announced to-night that a small delegation from the EAM Committee has been received at the British Headquarters.

The visit follows General Scobie's request that an officer with full powers be sent to his Headquarters to confirm acceptance of the armistice conditions.

Reuter's special correspondent says: The ELAS Central Committee has sent a memorandum to the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, stating that the Committee is prepared to order ceasefire immediately so that negotiations may begin.

It will order laying down of arms when political questions are settled the memorandum added.—Reuter.

KUOMINTANG TO TRANSFER POWER TO PEOPLE

CHIANG KAI-SHEK PROPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY

CHUNGKING, Dec. 31: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a New Year's message to the Chinese people, disclosed that he was prepared immediately, to propose the adoption of a constitution enabling the Kuomintang to transfer its power of government to the people as soon as the military situation in China was stabilised, instead of waiting for the end of the war.

The Generalissimo said that China must be prepared for the convening of a Peoples' Congress this year, to adopt and promulgate a constitution. Delay in the establishment of a constitutional government had been caused by the Japanese aggression. "I feel that as a revolutionist I should emphasise work, not talk", he added. "Therefore, I do not usually talk vainly about democracy. But I have not for one single day, forgotten the need for the realisation of a constitutional democracy. I do not feel it is necessary to wait until the end of the war to call a Peoples' Congress. I am ready, immediately, to propose to the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang that, as soon as the military situation becomes so stabilised as to enable us to launch counter-offensives with greater assurance of victory, we should convene a Peoples' Congress to adopt a constitution which will enable the Kuomintang to transfer its power of government to the people."

China today ended a crucial year of the war against Japan with the only activity at the front centring around the Burma Road town of Wanting and the Kwangsi Road town of Rochih, 135 miles south-east of Kweiyang, writes Reuter's special correspondent. Tomorrow China will have been at war nine years. The Chinese press takes the view that 1945 will be a year of decisive victory and calls upon the army and people to give their all in achieving victory. Chinese statesmen in public speeches, have shown their realisation that the major responsibility for defeating the Japanese on the Asiatic mainland devolves upon China herself.—Reuter.

NIMITZ WANTS RUSSIA TO JOIN ANTI-JAP WAR

Predicts 'Unhappy '45' For Japanese

HONOLULU, Jan. 2: Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, said at a press conference here that he would welcome Russian participating in the Pacific war against Japan.

He added: "We would have to occupy enough of Japan in order to win peace and enforce the peace".

Admiral Nimitz foresaw "unhappy 1945 for the Japanese" and dwindling shipping, increasing loss of combat vessels and intensified air war against Japan itself. He said, "I foresee no cause for optimism from the standpoint of Japanese High Command".—Reuter.

U-BOAT LANDS 2 GERMAN AGENTS IN AMERICA

Both Arrested In New York With Loaded Revolver In Possession

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.

Mr. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau Investigation, announced to-night the arrest of two men described as German agents who landed from a U-boat on the coast of Maine on November 29.

When arrested, the men were in possession of 57,000 dollars, a short-wave radio and special ink for transmitting messages and a quantity of fraudulent documents including blank callup cards and United States Navy discharge papers.

One of the men was a United States citizen in possession of Connecticut birth certificate.

The other was a native of Merseberg, Germany. The men landed from the U-boat in a Rubber-boat and went to New York after a brief stay at Boston. Each of them carried a loaded revolver.

Mr. Hoover referring to the attempt made in 1942 by eight Nazi saboteurs who also landed from a U-boat, said, "I can now reveal that the enemy has made other attempts to penetrate our inner defences."—Reuter.

81,00,000 U. S. Men In Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

The Director of United States war mobilisation L. N. James F. Byrnes, announced to-night the American armed forces number on November 1 1944. Of this number 81,00,000 were in the army and the remainder in navy marines and coast-guards.—Reuter.

Japanese Losses: 116,770

General MacArthur's H. Q. Philippines Dec. 30: Total Japanese losses on Leyte island up to and including Thursday were 116,770 it was officially announced here today. Final Jap remnants are being hunted down in the north-west of Leyte mountains.

DEMOCRACIES CAN TRUST YENAN COMMUNISTS

"News Chronicle" Correspondent Urges Allied Aid To Chinese Reds

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The "News Chronicle" correspondent Gunther Stein who spent four months last summer and autumn in territories controlled by Chinese Communists investigating conditions there, today publishes a first account of what he saw.

Stein says, "Chinese Communists with their 6,00,000 well-fed well-trained hard fighting regular soldiers, their three million devoted military warriors and their 90,000,000 thoroughly mobilised and enthusiastic civilian population, all deep in the Japanese rear, can help us to win the war sooner. The Communist attitude towards Chungking, far from being designed to overthrow the regime of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, shows a desire for China's real unification and for a revival of Chungking's waning war effort.

Non-existence of the alleged "Moscow control" and the Communists' unqualified friendship for Britain and the United States open prospects for a closer and more wholehearted Chinese co-operation with the democracies than ever before."

The little town of Yenan to-day ranks, according to Stein, "with the few great world capitals as a directing centre of total war against aggression and of fight for human progress. Yenan must be brought into Allied fold for the sake of the war and of peace. Not instead of Chungking, which the Communists themselves do not wish for a moment, but with Chungking on the basis of a truly democratic unification of China".

The correspondent found Yenan's leaders "strong, able men, inspired by high ideals". Their Commander-in-Chief General Chuh Teh seemed a first class leader and an increasing number of sub-leaders are non-communists. Battle-headed Communist commanders are "fanatically devoted to the task of defeating 500,000 Chinese puppet auxiliaries".—

NEED OF ALLIED AID

This Chinese army captures most of its fighting equipment from the Japanese and Stein suggests that a few hundred tons of supplies from the Allies monthly would make the Communists infinitely more effective.

In its editorial, the "News Chronicle" urges that some way be found of accommodating current antagonisms of Yenan with Chungking. "Stability of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's own regime depends on this perilous division being healed."

"TIMES" HOPES

"The Times" in its editorial discussing the obstacles to an understanding between Chungking and Yenan says: "Recent trends in Chungking may well assist in overcoming the distrust that seems to have made Yenan's terms too high, and confidence of both sides in the national leadership of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek will make the policy announced in his New Year message a possible meeting ground between them."

China Faces Military Difficulties

CHUNGKING, Dec. 27 (Delayed): From M. M. Nerukar, A. P. of India War Correspondent:

China faces the new year with serious difficulties in the military and economic fields. Minister of Information Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh sketched them today.

The economic front, Dr. Kung said, was no less serious than the military. The general price index in a number of cities in Free China had by the end of June exceeded 400 times the pre-war level but showed an encouraging trend to remain steady in the latter half of the year. The War Production Board had embarked upon a plan to increase by two to three times the production of certain commodities urgently needed for the prosecution of the war.—A. P.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those famous Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red package. Refuse anything else.

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CUT OUT AND KEEP

MILK DISTRIBUTION CENTRES IN G WARD.

Below is given the list of Milk Distribution Centres in G Ward. The time of distribution at the Morning Centres (in the left hand column) will be 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and at the Evening Centres (in the right hand column) 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Cut out and preserve this list carefully and when the distribution is started in due course, please register the child or children (under 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers) at any one of these Centres.

MORNING CENTRES

G 41 Matunga Labour Camp, Tata Power House.
G 43 New Gopitank Marathi Boys' School, Lady Jamshedji Road.
G 45 Orient High School, Gowalia Tank.
G 47 G Ward (North) Rationing Office, Dadar.
G 49 Lady Jamshedji Road Gujarathi School, Vanmali Hall.
G 51 Dadar Kumbharwada Marathi Girls' School, Bhavanishankar Road.
G 53 Lower Mahim Gutter Ihi Boys' School, 35, Agar Bazar.
G 55 G. E. Institute's Chhabildas Lalubhai's Boys' High School, Dadar.
G 57 Indian Education Society's High School Pinto Villa.
G 59 Parbhadevi High School.
G 61 North Worli Marathi Boys' School.
G 63 Fergusson Road Marathi Boys' School.
G 65 G. E. Institute's High School, Lady Hardinge Road.
G 67 Mahim Mori Road Kolwada Marathi Boys' School.
G 69 Elphinstone Bridge Marathi Boys' School.
G 71 DeLisle Road, B.D.D. Marathi Boys' School.
G 73 New Curry Road Marathi Boys' School, Petit Building.
G 75 Dadar Portuguese Church Marathi Boys' School, Ash Lane.
G 77 Vidya Mandir, Ash Lane.
G 79 Balmohan Vidya Mandir, Shivaji Park.
G 81 Municipal Dispensary, Parbhadevi.
G 83 Lower Mahim U.P. Marathi Girls' School, 44, Portuguese Church Street.
G 85 Bombay Education League's Worli High School, B.D.D. Chawl No. 49.
G 87 Mahim Shariff Urdu Girls' School.
G 89 Lady Jamshedji Road Marathi Boys' School, Dadarkar Bldg.

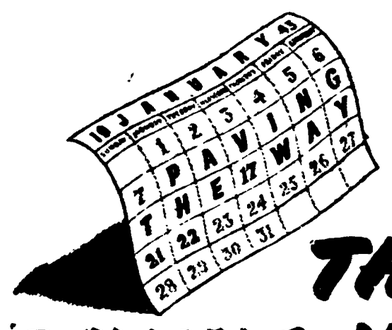
EVENING CENTRE

G 90 Mahim Shariff R.C. Central Urdu Boys' School, Nalbundki Wadi.

EVENING CENTRES

G 42 Lady Harding Road Gujarathi School.
G 44 Lower Mahim Girl School At 3 m Bazar Cross Road.
G 46 Gopitank Marathi U.P. Girls' School, Lad Hardinge Road.
G 48 Parbhadevi Marathi Boys' School, Naik Savoi Wadi.
G 50 Parbhadevi Marathi Girls' School, Cadell Road.
G 52 Lower Parel Marathi Girls' School, Below Lower Parel Bridge.
G 54 Curry Road Marathi Boys' School Shri Hermukhe.
G 56 G. E. Institute's Chhabildas Lalubhai's Boys' High School.
G 58 Lower Mahim U.P. Marathi Girls' School, 44, Portuguese Church Street.
G 60 Dadar Portuguese Church Fo'd Marathi Boys' School, Ash Lane.
G 62 Lady Hardinge Road, Hindi School.
G 64 G. E. Institute's High School, Hardinge Road.
G 66 DeLisle Road Bridge Gujarathi Boys' School.
G 68 Municipal Dispensary, B.D.D. Chawl No. 45.
G 70 City Engineer's Drainage Department, Near Arthur Bridge.
G 72 Clarke Road Marathi Boys' School.
G 74 New Gopitank Marathi Boys' School, Sun Mill Road.
G 76 Dadar Kumbharwada Marathi Boys' School, Bhawani Shankar Road.
G 78 Lady Jamshedji Road Marathi Boys' School, Dadarkar Bldg.
G 80 Manali Rajuli Marathi Boys' School, Sun Mill Road.
G 82 Cadell Road Marathi Girls' School, Ranade Road Extension.
G 84 Dharavi Kala Killa Marathi Boys' School.
G 86 Sun Mill Road Marathi Boys' School.
G 88 Worli Marathi Boys' School, B.D.D. Chawl No. 11.

National Savings For Victory



THE SAVING WAY

During the fortnight, from 8th January to 22nd January, crores of people will be making their future plans CERTAIN by saving, and investing wisely in Government securities.

Are YOU paving the way for prosperity—for post-war plans for your children? The appropriate time to start is during Savings Fortnight.

Here are Government's securities at a glance.

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You can buy up to Rs 5,000 worth and encash after 3 yrs.

You get Rs. 15- for every Rs. 10/- after 12 years. This is equal to 4½% interest.

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Unlimited as to amount purchaseable.

Repayable at par in 1957.

Pays 3% interest.

Always easy to sell if necessary.

Applications received at any Indian branch of the Imperial Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India, Government Treasury or sub-treasury.

Now is the time to Save

ISSUED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AAA 1249

OUR READERS' VIEWS

RACING AND WAR EFFORT

Sir,—In view of the many excellent exhortations to citizens appearing all newspapers to the effect of travelling less, spending less, doing without long telephone conversations, and various other amenities of civilian life which should be sacrificed for the war effort, the following extracts from an article appearing in October's "Reader's Digest" ought to prove interesting as well as illuminating:

"The race tracks are drawing unprecedented crowds who are betting unprecedented sums of money. Paid admissions will reach 20,000,000 this year. Legalized betting at the tracks will top a billion dollars, illegal bets will run at least two billion....Race tracks are usually more than ten miles from average cities. So the 20,000,000 race-goers will use at least 400,000,000 miles of transportation. This is waste of gasoline, rubber and railroad service on a grandiose scale. They absorb a prodigious volume of telephone and telegraph service. They waste an appreciable tonnage of paper....the machines owned by the American Totalisator Company are rented to the tracks for one half per cent of all money bet. That means that this year the company will take in 5,00,000 dollars.....What irritates the public most is the waste of gasoline and rubber by race-track habitues. The spectacle of thousands of cars from every state in the Union at the Hialeah rack last winter was enough to make the gorge rise. There was no way for the crowds to get to the track except by using black market gas yet Hialeah had one of its greatest seasons and several "million-dollar days"....Manpower waste at the tracks is flagrant. Racing authorities used to boast that it gave employment to 260,000 men...but direct employees, like trainers, jockeys, clerks, etc. are few compared with the hangers-on or those who only "follow the ponies." Thousands are employed in printing racing newspapers and tips sheets.....Servicemen may be forced into old rolling stock, luxurious horse cars still roam, attached to fast passenger trains. The 'Railroad Magazine' reported in June 1943 that 400 express cars are used for horse-transportation in the U.S.A. Meanwhile, the same railways exhort the citizen to forgo a couple of days' vacation in the country.

Early in the war the Board of War Communications banned all congratulatory and other messages but no such prohibition was placed on the transmission of race-track news....telephone instruments are scarce; in New York City there are 175,000 families on a waiting list for service. Business firms cannot get needed facilities. The public is asked to limit its calls to certain hours of the day and keep them short. But somehow the horse gamblers get phones....at a typical race-meeting Western Union Telegraph Company had nine special wires to carry racing information. In June 1944, the Attorney-General of New Jersey raided a betting room in Jersey City and found a telephone installation that could handle 75 incoming calls simultaneously. In a "private residence" that installation would handle 32 calls. What is the justification for such widespread waste of vital materials, service and manpower?"

Ask me another! And anyway our race-goers will have the answer pat.. India is not America"...perhaps not, as far as the figures go for the present, but the principles, and principals, are there!

"RACE-GOER WITH A CONSCIENCE."

Indian Capitalists

In the "Bombay Chronicle" Mr. S. H. Hasan has rather bitterly commented on our Indian capitalists, their outlook and their mentality. I agree that the capitalists are an evil, but unfortunately they are a essential evil. The mentality that the founders of the production of the country came from the owner class and not from the labour class must go, and one should be thankful that the Indian capitalists are mostly nationalists and that they express their patriotism from the public platforms. But, may one ask what people like Mr. Hasan have contributed for 'keeping at least one wagon moving' that is, the Indian cause?

Mr. Hasan's example regarding 'wanted—apply with least remuneration expected has got a Beverly Nichols' touch because he did not cite an example from the G. I. P. Railway or the B. B. & C. I. Railway 'wanted' advertisements.

All the Rockfellers, Fords, Nuffields and Austins failed to avert this war and I wonder how Mr. Walchand Hirachand can employ all the helpless educated youths of the country unless a grand plan is evolved by our political leaders. The only solution for eradicating the perpetual grievances is by acquiring a National Government with the co-operation of the capitalists. And, if in that National Government, the capitalists feel that they are square pegs in round holes, they shall get out and people like Mr. Hasan may step in.

The problem of the day is not to argue over our rights but to think what duty we owe to our country and it is useless to by-pass this.

M. SITARAM GURKAR.

Matriculation Muddle

In connection with the disclosure of malpractices at the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University, permit me to offer a suggestion to preclude the slightest possibility of the recurrence of such practices on the part of the examiners, moderators and chief moderators. I propose that the Registrar or the Assistant Registrar, whosoever is in charge of the Matriculation Department, should adopt a system of Code Numbers (to use a war-time term), or Dummy Numbers (if we may indulge in an American slang) or Secret Numbers (to borrow a C. I. D. expression) or Blind numbers (if we may coin an appropriate name for the plan of blindfolding the examiners etc., making it absolutely impossible for them to know to which candidate or even to what centre a particular answer-paper belongs).

The utmost care should, however, be taken to see that the remedy does not prove to be worse than the disease—that clerical errors do not lead to registering marks against wrong seat-numbers and names.

I refrain from enumerating details of the scheme, but if the authorities have any doubts or difficulties, I hope to be able to furnish full details and to answer objections.

It is needless to say that the system hitherto followed is faulty and it behoves able administrators to make it, if not "totally", at least reasonably fool-proof.

The system of supervision needs equal, if not greater, attention. (a) There should be no supervisors or chief supervisors in charge of the candidates belonging to their own schools or otherwise connected with them. (b) Itinerant (paid or voluntary) agencies should visit examination centres and acts of negligence, passive connivance and active abetment on the part of the supervisors should be reported. (c) Heavy penalties should be prescribed. (d) Details of conduct should be drawn up. (e) Written undertakings even in the form of oaths, should be obtained and (f) strict notice should be taken of any charges levelled against supervisors malpractices (which also include their criminal altruism).

S. N. HAVEWALA.

"A. I. R. Music Programmes"

At last Mr. Sabnis, the Public Relations Officer, A.I.R., has replied to my letter regarding the "folk-songs" broadcasts. In round about way the A.I.R. admits that these broadcasts from Delhi were improvised to suit the "listeners" taste. I am afraid the reasons given therein are childish, and reflect the make-up of the A.I.R. attitude towards music and other cultural subjects.

The "climatic" theory of melody and music put forward by the A.I.R. perhaps can explain the rottenness of the Delhi programmes compared with Bombay or Madras. Faizkhan and other great musicians who get full one hour in Bombay have to satisfy themselves with twenty minutes in Delhi, Lucknow and Lahore. Now joke apart, Mr. Sabnis should realise that the Muslim soviets bordering the N.W.F. are not necessarily mountainous. Those countries vary as much, nay even more than the Punjab from the N.W.F. The climatic and geographical explanation given by the Public Relations Officer is not only wrong but has no coherance with what he has to say in his next paragraph.

The musical embellishment given to "poor" folk-songs by the great music connoisseurs of Delhi made the folk-songs poorer. The folk-songs I meant were not for mere "academic" purposes. The A.I.R. music programme directors perhaps have never heard real folk-songs which would charm even an "ununited" and unmusical listeners. For days together Paul Robeson and I used to listen to folk-song records not merely for academic "research." It was no wonder that purer the folk-song, Robeson's interest was tenser. I could see the joy in his eyes and rhythmic movement of his broad shoulders. The A.I.R. would be interested to know that he could detect similarity between the Negro spirituals and Russian folk-songs. Simplicity of tune or melody need not detract the artistic appeal of Indian folk-songs. The A.I.R. has done a great disservice by palming off songs dressed by the A. I. R. as "folk-songs of India" The A. I. R. has the audacity to add that "particular care has, therefore, been taken by A.I.R. not to conceive these programmes from a purely 'research' angle overestimating the importance of sheer authenticity". Beverley Nichols will surely congratulate the A.I.R., but no Indian can connive at this gross philistanism.

On the top of the childish defence of the A.I.R. "folk-song" broadcasts, the Public Relations Officer does not even care to consult the Indian Listener, the carelessly printed and badly edited organ of the A.I.R. It is possible that the timing for the folk-songs was indistinctly printed in the programme as it generally happens with many items therein. The folk-song programmes never lasted for 45 minutes as claimed by Mr. Sabnis; they varied between 20 to 30 minutes.

The A.I.R. is doing great disservice to its listeners in many other items and its officials are living in their own dug-outs.

D. G. TENDULKAR.

Quinine Quota

We are all very thankful to the Government for making Quinine supplies available to the general practitioners. The minimum monthly quota fixed up was 3 ozs. but a recent notification from the office of the Excise Superintendent shows that the Quinine quota is to be reduced to 1 oz. of Quinine and the deficit to be replaced by 150 tablets of Quinacrine or Mepacrine. I am afraid in this procedure the Government seem to be ill-advised and inconsiderate.

At any dispensary the minimum daily dose of Quinine for an adult is 15 grains, and if there are only 3 such cases they will need 15 x 3 equal 120 grains. In other words, the daily requirement of an ordinary dispensary ought to be 2 drams of Quinine. Thus the total monthly quota of 3 ozs. i.e. 24 drams can barely suffice for 12 days.

Every practitioner knows that the use of Quinine is safer, more varied and extensive than the "Acridine" (Quinacrine) etc. compounds. There is a large percentage of children cases of simple respiratory catarrh, resolving stages of pneumonia, and typhoid where Quinine is a drug of choice. Evidently the "Acridine" compounds (Quinacrine) cannot be used in such cases as their use will not be only injudicious but dangerous. Some of the visible complications (like vomiting and yellow discoloration of the skin), as well as the hidden complications (yellow affections of the liver) will not even justify their use in fresh and "suspected" cases of Malaria.

"Acridine" compounds are certainly drugs of choice where there are facilities for repeated examinations of blood-films for malaria. How many of the general practitioners have the good-luck and time to avail of these delicacies?

Quite a large percentage of patients attending the dispensary are fresh cases of Malaria without a definite history and a palpable spleen, and, to my mind, it is safer to treat them with Quinine. On the contrary, it would seem hazardous to tackle them with "Acridine" preparations.

I would insist that the Quinine quota of 3 ozs. be retained and in addition to this 100 tablets of Quinacrine may be sanctioned to be tried by the general practitioners on subacute and chronic cases of malaria with palpable spleen.

I am confident the general practitioners will not fail in representing their rightful demand.

(DR.) A. H. USMANI.

Child Welfare

Children are the precious assets of a country and its people. The children who are young to-day will be governors of world affairs in the days to come. If we want to be a healthy and strong nation, we must give them every advantage and aid within our power to develop their personalities. To sing songs of the Soviet Children, without taking even a little step forward, is just meaningless.

We have founded many charitable institutions for men and women, but so far little has been done to bring a measure of comfort and light to the neglected and abused child. Would we render a patriotic service? Then help to establish Child Welfare Services. You can thus bring a lot of sunshine and happiness into the lives of thousands of helpless children who are lying in misery. In other progressive countries, there are well-established Humane Societies which are devotedly concerned not only with the welfare of children, but also with that of animals.

A DEMOCRAT.

Arts College—Malvan

The promoters of Malvan Arts College believe in the possibility of two arts colleges in Konkan, one at Ratnagiri and another at Malvan, which is the largest in Konkan, mainly prospering on its educational institutions and industries which provide labour for the hungry and leave ample scope for the development of new industrial Education.

The advocates of Malvan never said anything against the prospects of Ratnagiri college till now; while your correspondent misrepresenting facts, unnecessarily found fault with Malvan as a centre for a college, calling it "a marshy place" in the issue of the "Chronicle" of 11th December. In fact Malvan is not a marshy place at all. The town stands on a plane with ample water supply, and is quite free from any kinds of epidemics.

As for the progress of education Malvan has to its credit as many educational institutions as Ratnagiri has. Besides these the cashew-nut factories, fisheries, manufactures of cutlery, mango trade, gardening of coconut, and coir industry are other industries associated with the town of Malvan.

A CITIZEN OF MALVAN.

Prefer Technical Colleges

Six new arts colleges will be opened during the next year in the Province of Bombay. Instead of opening 6 more arts colleges in the presidency, if the Bombay Government could open 6 professional colleges to impart technical education, the future generation of Bombay would decidedly improve their status and dignity with the acquisition of their technical knowledge.

S. D. PANI.

Ratnagiri.

INDIA SHOULD FOLLOW RUSSIA

Dr. Mookerjee Suggests Ways To Solve Communal Problem

BEZWADA, Jan. 1

Dr. Radhakumud Mookerjee, a Professor of History, Lucknow University, speaking at a tea party given in his honour by the citizens of Bezwada to-day, said the so-called communal problem of India could be solved after the Russian manner by conceding each community or territorial unit the fullest freedom subject to the control by a strong centre of those vital interests which were of common concern to all the units of the All-India Federation.

The U.S.S.R., he said, had brought together under a single federation as many as 180 different communities or nationalities speaking among them as many as 151 different languages and distributed among 11 national and 22 autonomous republics each of which contained within itself a number of autonomous groups and regions. At the same time the Soviet Federation reserved to itself large powers in the interest of the whole.

THREE FEDERAL REPUBLICS

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, who presided, said that Congress would not accept any compromise with such important subjects as Defence, Foreign Relations, communications, currency, coinage and economic planning as reserved subjects.

He suggested the formation of three autonomous Federal republics: Pakisthan, Hindusthan and Bangasthan; Pakisthan Federation might include the four British provinces of the Punjab, Sind, N.W.F., and Baluchistan and adjoining Indian States; Bangasthan should include Bengal and Assam with the States in the neighbourhood; Hindusthan would include the rest of India with all the remaining States. These three federal republics should have a central united government—"Union of the Federal Republics of India."

He added, however, that whatever his personal opinions may be, he would follow the will of Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Our Hyderabad (Deccan) correspondent wires to say that Nawab Zaheer Yarjung Bahadur, eldest son of late Nawam Moinudoula Bahadur is appointed Minister, Nizam's Executive Council for a period of two years, by His Exalted Highness Vice-Nawab Khusru Jung Bahadur.

AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION

Appeal To Employers

(From A Correspondent)

In Bombay Province there are three pieces of social legislation or Acts, the aim of which is to prevent juveniles, adolescents and young adults from becoming habitual criminals. These Acts are: Children Act for boys and girls under 16, the Borstal Schools Act for adolescents between 16 and 21 and the Probation of Offenders Act which provide for release on probation of good conduct of offenders of any age and, if they happen to be below 25, for their supervision by Probation Officers. Such young persons appearing before courts are either placed under supervision straightway or in the case of young persons below 21 are (depending on their age) sent for a certain period either to Certified Schools, established under the Bombay Children's Act, or to the Borstal School at Dharwar established under the Borstal Schools Act, for vocational training.

For the proper enforcement of the above Acts certain machinery is necessary which is provided by the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association with a net-work of affiliated bodies called the District Probation and After-Care Associations which are actively functioning in nine of the districts of the Province.

It has been found by the parent and affiliated bodies that there is great difficulty in finding employment for these young persons in spite of their training and no matter how suitable they may be for posts for which they apply. This is possibly because of a stigma unfortunately and wrongly thought to attach to them on account, in most cases, of a single unfortunate lapse in early life, perhaps under extremely unfavourable family or social condition or environment over which they had no control. Young men and lads who have come under the probationary care of the Provincial or District Associations through the Certified Schools may in fact never have come into conflict with the law at all, but have been sent to a Certified School under the protective provisions of the Children's Act to take them away from bad influences at home, neglectful or cruel treatment, evil companions and the like; or on account of destitution.

Avenues of employment are open to a certain extent in this war period, but persistent efforts have to be made to find employment on a permanent basis for such youths and help of all employers of labour, especially millowners and railway and other public utility companies, and large private concerns, is necessary. It is needless to stress the fact that as soon as a lad comes out of an institution it is very desirable that employment should be found for him immediately in order to facilitate the work of the Probation Officers who with their friendly guidance and supervision have to help him to settle in life as an honest and law-abiding citizen. This useful sphere of social activity is known as "after-care" and the After-Care Associations both Provincial and District, comprising Government officials and public spirited citizens have been quietly and steadily doing this work for the last several years.

After-Care in Bombay City and suburbs is under the direct control and management of the Provincial Association. An After-Care Hostel at B. I. T. Block No. 33 at King's Circle, Matunga, is run under its auspices for those lads who have been conditionally released from the Borstal School and other Certified Schools, but who have no homes to which to return. The Probation Officers, who are trained social workers, endeavour to get these young people employed and thus by inculcating in them habits of steadiness, perseverance and industry, to get them settled in life. Besides the lads in the Hostel there are many licensees who stay with their parents or relatives and jobs have to be found immediately for them also, as by reason of enforced idleness, they would tend to revert to their old ways of life.

In the year 1942-43, 25 lads from Borstal and 29 Certified School boys wer eemployed in mills, factories and in other employments and trades, etc. In the year 1943-44 the corresponding figures were 29 lads from Borstal School and 48 boys from Certified Schools.

The Managing Committee appeals to industrial concerns both large and small, to public utility companies and to Government and Municipal authorities to respond to the request of the Probation Officers for employing suitable young men under their care on work for which they are qualified and thus to support the Committee's humanitarian endeavour and social welfare work.

U. S. Plans For More Exports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1: The Director of United States War Mobilisation, James F. Byrnes in a report submitted to President Roosevelt made a new call to American war industry to keep up the supply of munitions to the men on the front. "Our demand for critical war materials combined with preclusive buying of materials desired by our enemies has resulted in developing a high volume of imports. This increase in our foreign trade has played an important part in our war economy. It must play an important part in our peace economy. We must export goods if we are to provide jobs for all our workers", he concluded.—Reuter.

SCIENTIFIC HISTORY OF INDIA

Under Preparation

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, Government of India, in the course of his Presidential address at the Seventh Session of the Indian History Congress today, said: "History and politics belong to entirely different plans, but honourable co-operation between politicians and historians is not impossible or unpracticable without a subservient alliance, for they both profess to have a common end in view, the service of the motherland."

Dr. Sen said, the preparation of a scientific history of India had been the special care and sole concern of the Congress for the past three years. He told the Congress that it was making good progress. Scholars all over India had readily responded to their appeal for co-operation. The ruling Princes had liberally contributed to their funds, the Nizam of Hyderabad led the princely patrons with a generous donation of Rs. 70,000. The Central Government, the Universities and the enlightened citizens of India had lent their ungrudging support to the project and it was hoped that during the next 12 months at least three volumes would be ready for the Press.

The Congress, declared Dr. Sen, aimed at an objective and impartial study of the past in which the results of the latest researches would be embodied by the learned sons and daughters of India, not because it felt shy of outsiders or apprehended that the achievements of our ancestors would not bear critical scrutiny, but because Indian scholars had an obligation to their motherland which still remained unfulfilled.

Archaeology and archives were the two pillars on which the foundation of scientific history must rest "if some of our Archives publications have suffered from hurry and haste, our Universities have proved themselves the strongholds of stagnation."

So far, we had not in any of our Universities a well articulated scheme of teaching history and historical methods. All subjects were usually taught in isolation and the student was permitted to take up history like other subjects at any stage of his College course. It was possible in some Universities to secure the highest degree in history without reading the whole of the history of India, while the history of neighbouring countries like Iran and Afghanistan, Burma and Ceylon, Siam and Tibet seldom, if ever, found a place in the curriculum.

Concluding Dr. Sen said the reconstruction of the past was fraught with many difficulties. An expert, after years of laborious explorations, might bring the scattered sands of evidence together only to find that something was still missing and he could not place his conclusions beyond the region of doubt for historical facts were not veritable. "A nation like an individual", said the speaker, "can gain from the accumulated experiences of the past and history records the best experiences of the entire human kind. Can India dispense with the service of history and historians today? If the historian is to give his best, the country must provide him with the necessary material resources and a congenial moral atmosphere."—A. P.

WORKERS' RALLY APPEALS FOR CLEMENCY TO ASHTI & CHIMUR ACCUSED

A big rally at the Kamgar Maidan passed a resolution fervently appealing to the Government to save the lives of the Ashti and Chimur accused. It also condemned the alleged torture of a woman in Kolhapur are demanded the suspension of those responsible for the alleged inhuman action.

The Bombay Committee of the C.P.I. sent a telegram to the Governor of C.P. supporting the demand for the commutation of the sentences on the Ashti and Chimur accused.

The rally at the Kamgar Maidan which was held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and presided over by Mr. R. K. Bhogle, passed three other resolutions which condemned the action of mill managements in cutting wages at a minimum rate of Rs. 5 in spite of huge profits in the industry. It demanded grant of three months' bonus and the resumption of the Jam Mills which is idle on account of a lockout. The resolution suggested that the Government should seize the mill if the management adopted unreasonable attitude.

In supporting the resolutions Mr. B. T. Ranadive, member of the Politbeauro of the C. P. I., exposed the profiteering and anti-labour tactics of owners. He pointed out that the mills are now reaping rich harvest and amassing fortunes but are reluctant to concede elementary justice to workers. He cited that the Kohinoor mills profits have increased by nearly fifty lakhs yet the workers were getting the bonus at the old rate. He appealed to the Government and authorities to move in the matter and avoid a crisis by timely action.

Bombay Konshika Prize

"Sir T. S. Venkatraman, the well-known Sugarcane Breeder has endowed a prize to be called the 'Bombay Koushika Prize'. The prize will be of the value of Rs. 500 and will be awarded to the person who is adjudged to have shown, during the preceding year, greatest practical improvement in the cultivation of the sugarcane crop or the manufacture of the end product, including sugar gur and bye-products of cane and sugar. The award will be made by the Sugar Technologists' Association of India, Cawnpore, on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the Presidents of the Deccan Sugar Factories Association, The Indian Sugar Mills' Association and the Sugar Technologists' Association of India the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi and an agriculturist, technologist or a scientist co-opted by the above four.

The prize will be awarded annually during the next five years after which the position will be reviewed. The award may be in cash, or in the form of tools or equipment useful to the recipient.

All application for the prize accompanied by relevant documents should be submitted for consideration to the Secretary, The Sugar Technologists' Association of India, Cawnpore not later than 15th June, 1945."

BISHOP OF DORNAKAL DEAD

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2: The death occurred early yesterday morning at Singareni Colliery (Deccan) of the Rt. Rev. Vedeanayakan Samuel Azariah, Bishop of Dornakal, according to a telegram received here. He was the first Indian Diocesan Bishop of the Anglican Church in India. He was Hony. LL.D. of Cambridge University, wrote many books on Christian religion and was foremost in the efforts made for Church Union in South India.—A. P.

"WOULD LOVE TO HAVE YOU AS COLLEAGUE AND CO-WORKER"

MAHATMA'S OFFER TO AMBEDKAR PRIOR TO BOMBAY UNITY TALKS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Reports emanating from Bombay State that Dr. Ambedkar had written to Gandhiji asking for a revision of the Poona Pact. It is a fact that Dr. Ambedkar addressed a letter to Gandhiji about the time the later was to meet Mr. Jinnah. In his letter Dr. Ambedkar wanted to discuss the Hindu untouchables' problem with Gandhiji in order to reach a settlement.

The following are the full texts of Dr. Ambedkar's letter to Gandhiji and Gandhiji's letter to Dr. Ambedkar.

Dr. Ambedkar to Gandhiji, dated New Delhi, July 31: "I see from the papers that you are meeting Mr. Jinnah in the middle of August in Bombay. I am glad to note that you have decided to take up the Hindu-Muslim question with a view to bring about a settlement. The Hindu-Muslim question has loomed large in India's politics and the din and noise it has created has given to most people the impression that once the Hindu-Muslim problem is solved the path of India's political progress becomes clear of all obstacles. I need hardly say that this is not true. You know as well as I do that the Hindu-Muslim problem is not the only communal problem that has to be settled and that there is a communal problem between the Hindus and the untouchables, not to mention others, which is also awaiting a solution. Hindu-Muslim settlement, while it is good as far as it goes will not suffice. An all round settlement between the Hindus and others minorities, I am sure, will become necessary if India's political goal is to be achieved. And the sooner it is done the better. I have always held that it is the responsibility of all those who are placed in a position of leadership to come forward to discharge it by helping to bring about a settlement. I realize this responsibility and I am prepared to do my best so far as the problem of the untouchables is concerned. That is why I am writing to you this letter. I do not know what you feel about the matter. But if you are anxious to solve the Hindu-Untouchable problem, as you are to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem, I shall be glad to formulate points on which a settlement is necessary. Will you let me know what your view is on the question I have raised?"

GANDHIJI'S REPLY

Gandhiji to Dr. Ambedkar, Sewagram, Aug. 6: "Thank you for yours of July 31 received yesterday. The Hindu-Muslim question is for me a lifelong question. There was a time when I used to think that when that question was solved India's political troubles would be over. Experience has taught me that it was only partly true. Untouchability I began to abhor when I was in my teens. But it was a question with me of religious and social reform. And though it has attained a great political importance its religious and social value is for me much greater. But I know to my cost that you and I hold different views on this very important question. And I know, too, that on broad politics of the country we see things from different angles. I would love to find a meeting ground between us on both the questions. I know your great ability and I would love to own you as a colleague and co-worker. But I must admit my failure to come nearer to you. If you can show me a way to a common meeting ground between us I would like to see it. Meanwhile, I must reconcile myself to the present unfortunate difference."

DEATH PENALTY FOR ANTI-SEMITES

Soviet Law Revealed By Russian Scientist

LONDON, Jan. 2

Hannen Swaffer writing in the "Daily Herald" to-day on anti-semitism, says:—

"The Soviet Embassy in Washington has issued, in the words of Prof. Komarov, President of the Russian Academy of Sciences, a warning that should be heeded by all malicious spreaders of racial hatred.

"According to the laws of the Soviet Union active anti-Semites are punished by death. According to Prof. Komarov "anti-Semitism is the most dangerous survival of cannibalism," declared Marshal Stalin in 1931. Now Russia will put that idea into practice abroad!

"In future," says Prof. Komarov, "we shall not turn our backs on it until we have stamped it out, pulled it by the roots and taken every measure against its recurrence.

"Fascist ideas are more dangerous than any poison gas. It is our solemn duty towards future generations, to civilisation and humanity not only to put out the present bonfire of Nazi Fascism in Europe and elsewhere, but to discover and extinguish every one of its sparks and smouldering embers wherever they may be found."—United Press.

Indian Envoy To All-Ceylon T. U. C.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1

Mr. Bankim Mukherjee (M.L.A.), Member, Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, has proceeded to Ceylon on invitation as a fraternal delegate to attend the special session of the All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress, to be held at Colombo from January 5 to 7.—A. P.

In order to regulate the charcoal trade in the Nasik District and to ensure a regular and adequate supply of charcoal for domestic and other requirements, the Government of Bombay has extended the scope of the Bombay Charcoal Trade Licensing Order, 1944, to that district from January 15.

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The first-class A.N.S. training gives you qualifications which will be invaluable for a post-war career in civil life. Even if you have no such plans, this experience of medicine will be of life-time use to you in your role as a woman and in social work. Seize the chance!

AAA 1108

The A.N.S. pay has now been considerably increased. The new General Service rates, for instance, are Rs. 135—175 p.m. with free accomodation, board and servants; or Rs. 203—243 p.m. otherwise.

The Service is open to any woman between 17-45 years of age who is a British subject or the subject of an Indian State.

No previous qualifications are necessary, but those with nursing experience can enter the Service at an advanced grade.

Nurses are well looked-after, and are in all cases allotted to duties in India unless they specially volunteer to go overseas.

FOR FULL DETAILS

Write to-day to the Lady Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade, in the area where you live; or to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

A.N.S. NURSES ATTEND LECTURE

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CAMEL
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BOMBAY, 28

GAUBA CREATES SENSATION AGAIN

Mr. K. L. GAUBA

Mr. K. L. GAUBA, the well-known author needs no introduction. He has, once again, created a sensation by writing his latest book "FAMOUS TRIALS FOR LOVE & MURDER"—A book full of suspense and excitement which makes ones pulse tingle. The stories of Crime and Romance; of Guilt and Faith.

As practical examples of human tragedies, these striking cases exhibit human nature in a variety of ways. The psychological cross-sections of human crimes have been revealed in their bare nakedness, and every strata of human society figures in these cases. The cases selected have been discussed threadbare in every detail.

Every one of the trials described in the book has been selected for reason of some peculiar merit. Every case mentioned has been the subject of public interest and often of a acrimonious controversy. The book has been published by the Lion Press, Lahore in demy 8 vol. size, with beautiful jacket and is reasonably priced at Rs. 5|-. Available at all booksellers and Wheelers stalls in India.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

The Share Market re-opened after the holidays in a buoyant mood and prices in textiles advanced briskly. Steels in sympathy moved up but the feeling in this group was hesitant. Tata Steel Defds. after opening at Rs. 2,235 advanced to Rs. 2,255 and Ordinaries were done upto Rs. 415 after opening at Rs. 408. Dyeing opened at Rs. 1,935 and appreciated to Rs. 1,962/8. Swadeshi improved to Rs. 593. New Great to Rs. 447, Simplex to Rs. 289, Kohinoor Rs. 658 from Rs. 645, Scindia were done at Rs. 38/4, India United Ord. Rs. 16/8. Associated Cement to Rs. 256.

TODAY'S PRICES

Apollo 4/6 4/5/6 4/6/6
Bharat 66
B. Dyeing 1932/8 45 36/4 45 42/8 52/8 47/8 63/12 61/4
Central India (Nagpur) 428 29/8 27/8 29/8 28 30 29 32 31 33/8 32/8 35
Century 930
Colaba 239 38 39/8 38 40 39/8
Edward Textile 832/8 35 30 35
Elphinstone (Ord) 93 92 94 93
Elphinstone (Prof) 128/12
Finlay 324 25 20 26 24/8 33/8
Gokak 328 24 27 26 30
India United (Defd) 3/6 3/7 3/6/8 3/6/6
India United (Ord) 16/6 16/5 16/7 16/3 16/8 16/5/6
Indore Malwa 802/8 5 796/4 806/4 3/12
Khatau 375
Kohinoor 641 49 43 49 46 52 49 58 57
Meyer 231/4 32/8 30 32/8
Model 275 76/4 72/8 75
Morarjee 718/12 20
New City 413/12 15
New Great 433 32 36/8 35 43 41 48 41 47 46
Podar 270 75
Sassoon Cotton 23/8 24
Simplex 283 85/8 84 88 86 91
Swadeshi 584 82 86 84 89 87 96
Swan 338 37 42 40 46
Tata Mills 74/8 75 74 74/8 74 74/4
BANKS
Central 84/12 87 86/12 87 86/8
Habib 82
Reserve 133/8 34
ELECTRIC COS:
Andhra Valley (Ord) 1807/8
Tram (Ord) 150/8 51 50/12 51
Tram (Pref) 71/8 71/4 71/12
Hydro (Ord) 208/8 7/8 8
Power (Ord) 1900 1905 2/8
INSURANCE COS:
British India 21/10
Empire 1055 60
Mercantile 75
Jupiter 33/10
New India 82/4 84
Oriental 6200
Vulcan 18/8
Bombay Steam 602/8
Scindia 38 38/4 37/12 38/6 38/4 38/6
Tata Steel Defd 2232/8 45 38/12 47/8 41/4 51/4 46/4 60
Tata Steel (Ord) 408 9/8 9 11 10/8 14 13 14 13 15 14/8
MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock 452/8 53/12
A. C. Cement 253 53/8 51 54/4 53/8 56/4
Belapur 235 35/8
Bombay Burmah Old 405 10 7/8
B. B. Petrol 4/0/3
Dharamsey Morarjee Chemical 55/8
Indian Bleaching 187 90
I. I. Trust 127
Premier Construction (Ord) 232 34 33 36/8
Shivrajur 61 62
Tata Chemical (Ord) 21/2 21/4
Tata Oil 74/8
Berar Mfg 330

GOLD & SILVER

The market especially in the Gold section ruled firm to-day as the Reserve Bank sold only 15,000 tolas of Gold at Rs. 74/12. Gold opened today around Rs. 76/8, and the rate reacted to Rs. 75/3 on profit taking. Silver after opening at Rs. 131/8 quietened down to Rs. 130/8.

Later on there was increased selling pressure with gold touching Rs. 74/13 and silver to Rs. 128/12. The market finished at Rs. 74/14 for gold and Rs 128/14 for silver. There was no difference in ready rates.

Bombay Cotton

The Cotton Market ruled quietly steady with small fluctuations. I. C. C. March opened at Rs. 440 and the rate after reacting to Rs. 439 recovered to Rs. 441 in sympathy with the firmness of the stock market. I. C. C. May was placed around Rs. 452.

The market later had two sided fluctuations. March contract moved between Rs. 443 and Rs. 441/8 to close around

I C C March Rs. 442 12 0
I C C May Rs. 454 4 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Ordinary 414/8 Tata Deferred 2265 Indian Iron 41/11 Steel Corp of Bengal 34/3 Bombay Dyeing 1961/4 Central India 335 Century 930 Gokak 330 Kohinoor 656/14 Simplex 291 Andhra Valley 1807/8 Tata Hydro 208/2 Tata Power 1902/8 Associated Cement 256 Belapur 232/8 Bombay Burma (Old) 507/8

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton opened quiet, two points up to one point down. The market was newsless and a typical year-end affair with the steadiness attributed to dribbling price-fixing and only limited hedges. Firmness of grains and securities were a helpful feature. The session closed steady, one point higher to four points lower.

Some Shares of
BIRLA'S HINDUSTAN MOTORS. LTD.
and
METAL CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.
may be available at reasonable price. Both the Companies have closed their share list.
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CALCUTTA

CLAIMS OF BACKWARD CLASSES MUST BE RECOGNISED

Sircar Advises Community To Put Their Case Before Gandhiji

CAWNPORE, Jan. 1.

"I take objection to calling your selves depressed. You are suppressed but not depressed. But, for this suppression none is more responsible than ourselves for we ourselves get into the hands of others and be their instruments," observed Dr. M N. Sircar of Calcutta in his presidential address at the All-India Backward Classes Conference held here from December 29 to 31. Dr. Sircar said that 15 crores of people were a tower of strength if properly educated and organised.

Dr. Sircar felt that national sense was being suppressed by communal sense and communal caste feelings were dominant in our outlook, which he thought, was a backward drive.

The President was opposed to the breaking up of Hindu integrity. He advised the Backward Classes to put their case before the Hindu Mahasabha and Mahatma Gandhi first and the Government afterwards.

He hoped that the Hindu Mahasabha would recognise the claims of such a vast number of population If the leaders of Hindu Mahasabha ignored the claims of the Backward Classes, Dr. Sircar advised them to approach the Government directly and to assert their claims as a separate but strong unit within the Hindu society.

A resolution demanding adequate representation for the Depressed Classes in the framing of a new constitution for India and urging their due share in the administration of their country, was passed.—A. P.

Appeal To Jinnah To Save U. P. League From Disruption

CAWNPORE Jan. 1.

An appeal to Mr. Jinnah to intervene and save the U.P. Provincial Muslim League from disruption and set up an Enquiry Committee to investigate into the affairs of the Provincial Muslim League is made by Mr. Mohammad Yaqub, President City Muslim League, in course of a statement to the press.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The market ruled firm round all sections after the X'mas holidays and a large volume of business changed hands. Government securities continued firm.

Following are today's final transactions upto 2/0 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent defence loan 1949/52 101/9 s. it three per cent loan 1953/55 100/8 s. it three per cent victory bonds 1957 99/14 three per cent loan 1963/65 99/3 s. lots three per cent loan 1986/68 98/5 three half per cent Government Paper 100/0/6 four per cent loan 1960/70 113/1 s. lot five per cent loan 1945/55 103/8 s. lot banks: Imperial (conty) 510 Reserve Bank 135.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textile 13/10 Elgin Mills 67/8 Cum Dividend Keoram 17/6 New Victoria Ordy 7/10 Exdividend Do (Pref) 9 Exdividend.

COALS: Bengal 717 Bhalgora 18/3 Bokaro and Ramgur 46/12 Burra Dhemo 13/13 Burrakur 45 Central Kurkend 29/14 Deoli 25/2 Dhemo Main 29 East Indian 37/12 Equitable 70/12 Nazira 17/3 Samla 11 Searsole 12/1 Sendra 26/10 South Karanpura 28/12 Talcher 12/4 Kuardi 18/1 New Beerbhoom 40/14 North Damuda 14/8 Raneegunge 54/8 Exded West Jamuria 62/8.

JUTES: Barnagore 221 Ganges 567 Howrah 85/14 Kankinarra 591 Kinnison 383 Megan 119 Nuddea 131/8 Presidency 11/10 Anglo-India 473 s. lot Belvedere 534 Champdnay 274 Exdividend Kmarhatty 683 Lawrence 347 s. lot Orient 261 Reliance 69/8

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn 4/8 Indian Copper 3/1 Rhodesia Copper 2/5 Assam Bengal Cement 17/2 Raithwaitt and Co 12/8 Ct Britannia Building and Iron 20/6 Indian Iron and Steel 41/4 Jessop and Co., 24/11 National Iron and Steel 13/4 Exdividend Steel Corpn Ordy 24/2 Do (Pref) 141 B I C 6/12 Titaghur Paper 29/2 Midnapore Zemindary 177/8.

SUGARS: Belsund 15/2 Darbhanga 28/13 Dyer Meakin Breweries 17/8.

TEAS: Betjan 38/4 Central Cachar 15 East India 17/8 Eastern Cachar 12/6

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.

LONDON: Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months. 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK:

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN/MONTREAL:

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Dull. Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money:—Call one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p c 12 months 1 1/4 p c.

Tone:—Easy.

SCHEDULED BANKS

Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 22nd December 1944.

1. Demand Liabilities in India	605,89,76,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	205,11,54,000
3. Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	28,46,47,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,91,28,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	60,89,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	75,72,67,000
5. Advances in India	228,70,04,000
6. Bills Discounted in India	13,19,14,000

U. P. POSTMEN DEMAND

BENARES, Jan. 1.

The 19th Annual Conference of the U.P. Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union in a resolution regarding demand of cent per cent dearness allowance, while advising its members to await the findings of the Bombay Enquiry Committee which would be applied also to U.P., considered that the Government was not likely to grant the legitimate demands of the Union unless the U.P. Union took defiant attitude.

The Conference, in another resolution, deplored the attitude of the Rationing Department. In another resolution the Union complained about the non-co-operating attitude of the police in discharge of duty.

Earlier declaring the Conference open Mr. Sri Prakasa, M.L.A. (Central), observed that the Postal Department was more honest than any other Government Department and advised the Union to resort to strike for pressing their demands.

Mr. Ramshankar Lal presided over the two-day session of the Conference.—A P.

Details Of Massacre Of American War Prisoners By Germans

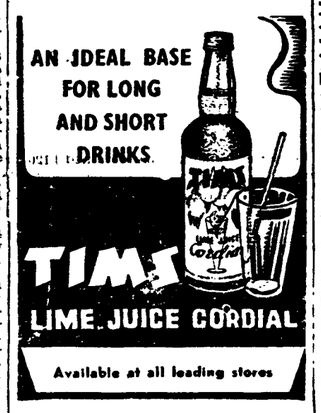
SHAEF, PARIS: First details of the "Malmedy Massacre" in which 115 American prisoners captured near Malmedy at the opening of Field Marshal Von Rundstedt's counter-offensive were shot in cold blood by German troops were released here today after preliminary investigation by the American authorities.

The Americans were mostly from a field artillery observation battalion and the story is told by fifteen who escaped alive. When Americans were captured, they were hered into a field and after taking their cigarettes and valuables, the Germans suddenly fired into the defenceless body of men.

Then two German tanks fired on them with machineguns at a short range. After the tanks finished, German infantry on top of them continued to fire and finally the Germans walked through the mass of bodies deliberately shooting the men still showing signs of life. When about 20 survivors who were only wounded made a run for it, the Germans opened up again but fifteen managed to escape.

The United States Government has made the strongest protest to Berlin on the matter.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Mr. Mohan Lall, the only Indian detained under Regulation 18-B and subsequently released on condition that he reported his movements, change of residence, etc., to the police authorities, is now understood to have been informed by the British Home Office of unconditional release. Mr. Lall was a leading figure in the youth movement in the Punjab and Bengal.—Reuter.



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Prithvi Raj, the Rajput Ruling Prince, was a man of action, not words. Single handed he rode into his enemy Jaya Singh's palace and carried away his chosen bride. This remarkable feat would not have adorned the pages of Indian history if Prithvi Raj, in addition to his courage and spirit of adventure, had not possessed, in an equal measure, the physical fitness to achieve his object.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe They Ought To Serve Rubber Knives In This Hash House — By BUD FISHER

WAITER! BRING ME A STEAK--- WELL DONE!
JUST A MOMENT, SIR! ONE WILL BE FREE ANY MINUTE NOW!
WAITER THIS STEAK---I SAID WELL DONE! WELL DONE!
THANK YOU, SIR! THAT'S THE FIRST COMPLIMENT WE'VE HAD IN A LONG TIME!
LISTEN, WHEN I ORDER BEEF AND GET HORSE I DON'T MIND BUT PLEASE REMOVE THE HARNESS BEFORE YOU SERVE IT!
WHAT'S WRONG WITH IT?
IT'S TOUGH! I CAN'T CUT IT!
AH, BUT JUST LOOK AT THE WAY IT'S BUILDING UP THE MUSCLES IN YOUR ARMS!
THERE'S NOTHING WRONG WITH OUR STEAKS! HOW DID YOU FIND YOUR STEAK, SIR?
I JUST MOVED OVER ONE OF THE STRING BEANS AND THERE IT WAS!

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Lost one Leather Hand Bag containing documents and letters in Frontier Mail at Bombay Central on 25th. Reward to finder by Dastur, Forjet House, Forjet Street, Cumballa Hill. 6953

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Wanted a fast, experienced typist to correspond independently. Apply stating age, qualifications & salary required to Box No. 6949, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an experienced Gujarati Graduate for a local High School Apply sharp to Box No 6951, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a House Surgeon, L.C.P.S. or M.B.B.S. on Rs. 50/- per month on probation for six months to one year with free bachelors' quarters. Apply to: Dr. B. N. Gokhale, M. S. C.M.O., Co-operative Hospital, Hubli. 1597

Wanted immediately an Assistant Secretary for the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6941 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the manufacture of Photographic Sensitive materials B.Scs. M.Scs. Apply immediately stating previous experience if any and salary expected, to Post Box 49, Bombay. Good prospects for the right type. 3842

Wanted immediately a B.Com., G. D. A or R. A. as an Assistant Accountant for a Factory Office at Sewri. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1583 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted: A Financier to invest upto Rs. 1 lac in a first-rate Pharmaceutical concern. Alluring prospects. Apply Box No. 6939, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Financiers interested in investing moneys in Film Distribution line with experienced Distributors of 12 years' standing, having Offices in Bombay and North India. Really Profitable schemes. Communicate with Box No. 1444, "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

"Cellophane British Manufacture heat sealing 260 reels 1 3/4" wide for sale. What offers". Apply Box No 1565, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sales—Multicoloured, beautiful Picture Calendars on glazed paper 18" x 12" with tin patties and date sheets of 1945 at Rs. 25/- per hundred; Rs. 60 per lot of three hundred. Postage extra. Apply: Makuden Products, Box No 844, Bombay 1. 6953

"Kiwi Boot Polish" preserves, protects and polishes. Ample stocks distributed. Buy your immediate requirements only and allow others to buy. Nine annas large tin. Beware of spurious imitations. (1094)

PUBLIC NOTICES

JOBS FOR NON-MATRICULATES

WANTED IMMEDIATELY CLERKS (Men or Women) who have STUDIED AT LEAST UP TO THE MATRICULATION STANDARD, for Rationing Offices in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District on a pay of Rs. 50 per month in the scale of Rs. 50—5/2—90 PLUS dearness allowance (Rs. 18 p.m. at present). Graduates will get a higher initial salary. Applicants should see the undersigned at once at the Royal Institute of Science Building (East Wing), Fort, Bombay, together with their examination certificates, and evidence of the highest percentage of marks obtained by them at any University Examination.

R. K. JOSHI,
Assistant Controller of Rationing, Bombay.

28th December, 1944. 1183

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Grainshop Department, Bombay.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for the supply of Milk (Approximately 50 Bengal Mds.) to this Railway Grainshops daily.

For particulars apply at once to the Controller of Grainshops, General Offices, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate, Bombay. 1592

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

City Engineer's Department (Works Branch).

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of (1) labour for running the Municipal Crushers at Sewri, (2) labour for running the Municipal Crushers at Worli Road No. 11, (3) about 4000 brass of rubble stone to be delivered at the Municipal Crushers at Sewri, (4) about 3000 brass of rubble stone to be delivered at the Municipal Crushers at Worli, Road No. 11 during the year 1945-46 commencing from 1st March 1945, will be received upto 1 p.m (B. T.) on Friday the 12th January 1945.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tenders specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1/-only for each copy to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th December, 1944
1590

BOMBAY FOREST SERVICE.

APPLICATIONS from candidates wishing to undergo training in Forestry in the Edinburgh University are invited and should reach the Chief Conservator of Forests, Province of Bombay, Poona by the 12th instant with certificates regarding educational qualifications respectability and good moral character. Only candidates possessing an Honours degree in the following subjects, viz., Botany, Physics, Chemistry and Zoology and not more than 23 years of age on 1st October 1945 need apply. The candidates on successful completion of the course will be appointed as Probationary Assistant Conservators of Forests in Bombay Forest Service Class II.

J. B. T. BROOKS,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Province of Bombay

Poona, 1st January, 1945. 1596

NOTICE

THE UP-COUNTRY MERCHANTS who had made substantial purchases from the merchants of the Maskati and Panchkuwa Cloth Market Associations, Ahmedabad in the Years 1940-1941-1942 and are, therefore eligible to receive their supply, are requested that they should not come down to Ahmedabad. They shall get their supply from their merchants and if they find any difficulty they should write to The Superintendent, Cloth Distribution Scheme Office, Maskati Cloth Market, Railwaypura, 2, Ahmedabad.

Dated 25-12-44 6946

NOTICE

WANTED a Colliery Surveyor for a Colliery in Baluchistan on a salary of Rs. 100/ plus Rs. 25/- Baluchistan Allowance. Apply stating qualifications and underground experience with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1594, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Under instructions from M|s. Eastley Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Executrix, M|s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 9th January, 1945, at 11-30 A.M. (N.S.T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned articles belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. G. M. Banaji, well-known Collector of Curios and Antiques. On view from the 4th inst. from 11-30 to 5-30.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PALKHI MOHLLA NISHANPADA RD. (TIN FACTORY BUILDING).

Under instructions from Messrs. Shah & Co., Attorneys for Khan Saheb Haji Haiderally Haji Bachually and ors. the Trustees of the will of Khan Bahadur Haji Bachually, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January, 1945, at 4-30 P.M. (N.S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises:

All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring abt. 200 sq. yds. with dwelling house standing thereon, bearing Municipal "B" Ward No. 2853 (I) (2) Old St. Nos. 129|131 & 131A, New St. Nos. 117|119 and bounded on the East by the property of Khoja Soonat Jamat, on the West by Nishanpada Rd., on the North by the property of Khoja Piralli Abdulla Dossa and on the Scuth by the property of Mahomed Shaikh.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to M|s. Shah & Co., Solicitors or the undersigned.

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It eases constipation the safe, gentle way. Odourless, tasteless and non-habit-forming. Widely recommended for acidity and indigestion.

Also useful as a mouth wash and skin wash. *Sold by all chemists and stores.*

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UPPER DIVISION CLERKS

FOR SERVICE IN

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TERMS OF SERVICE:—

(a) EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS—Graduates in Mathematics or graduates with statistical experience.

(b) MINIMUM AGE LIMIT—17 years.

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(f) OTHER CONCESSIONS—Wheat and rice at concession rates. Civil Grocery and Textile shops.

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Purely civilian status with NO OVERSEAS LIABILITY but may be required to serve anywhere in INDIA. Normal Station—DELHI.

The posts are for six months in the first instance but a few may continue for an indefinite period.

Individuals selected will have NO right for appointment as Upper Division clerks elsewhere in Defence Headquarters after termination of their services in these particular posts.

APPLICATIONS WITH FULL PARTICULARS should be submitted by 8-1-45 to:—

The Chief Administrative Officer,
War Department, NEW DELHI.

Note: (1) Selected candidates will be interviewed. Those not in possession of degree in Mathematics will be required to pass a written test. No travelling allowance will be granted for purpose of interview.

(2) Original, or duly attested copies of, certificates in support of applications will be required to be shown at the interview.

AAA 61

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